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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,631. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RODE BEHIND SHUT DOORS

Gov. Morton's Staff Officers Sought Seclusion in Hoboken.

STABLE ATTENDANTS ON GUARD

A Last Rehearsal Before the Parade of To-day—Programme for the Dedication of the Washington Arch.

Next to the gorgeous uniforms of Gov. Morton's staff, which will for the first time be on public exhibition at the military parade to-day, what is expected to evoke the greatest enthusiasm is the display of horsemanship by the staff officers. Since the announcement of the holding of the parade, which is the first public occasion at which they will be in evidence on horseback, the members of the staff have been spending their leisure evening hours in mounted drills at Hexamer's Riding Academy, in Hudson Street, Hoboken.

Behind locked doors and with stable attendants posted as sentries to prevent the approach of inquisitive ones, the staff officers held their last practice drill previous to the parade at the riding academy last night.

There was great excitement among the residents of quiet Hudson Street when, at 5:30, five closed carriages drove rapidly

TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON ARCH.
To be dedicated and presented to the City of New-York to-day.

along the street from the ferry and drew up at the entrance of the riding school.

"There they come! There they come!" Proprietor Hexamer shouted as he bustled to the door of the building to receive his distinguished guests. A group of stable attendants gathered about the carriages to help the officers alight. It was rather a delicate task to step gracefully out of the carriages, for the officers wore long military coats, which caught in their spurs, and their long sabres were in the way. Finally they all reached the sidewalk without accident.

The first order given to Mr. Hexamer was to clear the riding school of all outsiders. Then the staff officers disappeared into the ring where their mounts awaited them, and the doors were locked. Stable attendants were placed on guard, and a dead line was established ten feet away from the doors.

The officers who attended the drill were:

Brig. Gen. Marshall O. Terry, Surgeon General.
Brig. Gen. Edmund Hays, Chief of Surgeons.
Brig. Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, Inspector General.
Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.
Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum, Paymaster General.
Brig. Gen. William Copeland Wallace, Judge Advocate General.
Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery.
Brig. Gen. William S. Wiley, Quartermaster General.
Brig. Gen. Noyer, Commissary General.
Col. Archibald Rogers, Aide de Camp.
Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, Aide de Camp.
Col. Charles F. Games, Aide de Camp.
Col. John Jacob Astor, Aide de Camp.
Col. George B. Agnew, Aide de Camp.
Col. George W. Turner, Aide de Camp.
Col. Selden E. Marvin, Aide de Camp.

They wore the undress uniform of their rank, with knee breeches and highly-varnished riding boots. An hour was spent in mounting and dismounting and in practicing the evolutions in which the staff will be called upon to take part during to-day's parade. The instructors were Major Burbank, U. S. A., and Gen. Howard Carroll, who is a prominent member of the New-York Riding School and a skilled rider. It could not be learned whether there were any accidents.

A few of the staff officers will ride their own horses to-day, and the others will appear on tame animals hired from Hexamer's stable. To guard against accidents to unskillful riders, it is understood that the horses on which they will ride will be provided with calked shoes to prevent slipping on the damp pavement should the weather prove unpropitious.

The Governor's staff will mount at the Hotel Waldorf at 1:30 this afternoon, and will ride to the head of the line, escorted by Major Roe's squadron of cavalry. The asphalt pavement in front of the hotel may prove treacherous footing for the inexperienced horsemen on the staff.

THE CEREMONIES ARRANGED.

Military Parade, Review by the Governor, Dedicatory Addresses.

The Washington Memorial Arch, which is now completed save for a few finishing touches, will be dedicated and formally presented to the city at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. To-day was selected for the ceremonies, because it marks the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States.

The First and Second Brigades and the Naval Battalion will take part in the parade. The two brigades will parade as a division under the command of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald. The Second Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. McLeer, has been assigned to the right of the line. Squadron A will act as escort to the Commander in Chief, Gov. Morton, and the First Signal Corps will act as escort to Division Commander Fitzgerald. The troops will be reviewed by the Governor.

The commands will be formed in the following order, the right resting on Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the line extending as far as Seventy-second Street:

The Commander in Chief, Gov. Morton and his staff, his colors, and orderlies;
Squad A, Major Charles F. Roe, commanding, as escort.
Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and his staff; First Signal Corps, Lieut. H. W. Hedge, as escort.
Brig. Gen. James McLeer and his staff; Second Signal Corps, Capt. C. W. Williams, as escort.
Thirteenth Regiment, Lieut. Col. William Le Roy Watson.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Harry W. Michell.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Alexis Cutler Smith.
Seventeenth Separate Company.
Third Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin.
First Brigade—Col. William Seward, commanding.
Col. Seward's staff.
Ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Heman Dowd.
Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut. Col. Wallace Abel Downs.
Sixty-ninth Battalion, Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith.
Eighth Battalion, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.
First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel.
Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson.
First Naval Battalion, Capt. J. W. Miller.

The Governor and his staff will pass down the line in review at 2:30. The command will then be formed in column and will march down Fifth Avenue to Washington Arch. The Governor will take his place on the reviewing stand and assist at the dedication ceremonies. The commands will afterward march by the reviewing stand.

President Cleveland has been invited to be present, but public business will prevent his acceptance.

Bishop Potter will open the dedication ceremonies by an invocation. Addresses will be made by Gen. Horace Porter and Henry G. Marquand, President of the Memorial Arch Committee. William R. Stewart, Treasurer of the committee, will give the key of the structure to Mayor Strong, who will in turn hand it to David H. King, Jr., President of the Park Board.

The committee in whose charge the work was placed consists of Henry G. Marquand, Chairman; Edward Cooper, Richard Watson Gilder, Theodore W. Myers, Charles H. Russell, Clarence W. Bowen, E. D. Adams, William A. Coffin, Alexander W. Drake, Oliver H. Perry, and William R. Stewart.

The entire committee appointed in 1892 included, besides those named, Grover Cleveland, William L. Strong, both private citizens at that time; Louis Fitzgerald, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, John H. Cadwalader, William A. Coffin, William E. Dodge, Alexander W. Drake, Gordon L. Ford, Daniel Huntington, Francis D. Millet, Charles H. Russell, Jr.; F. H. Smith, Lispenard Stewart, Rutherford Stuyvesant, John Jacob Astor, Jr., S. D. Babcock, Robert W. De Forest, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Richard M. Hunt, Eugene Kelly, Levi P. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles S. Smith, Russell Sturges, and Jenkins Van Schaick.

A BOLD ATTACK ON DU MAURIER

The Manager of a Denver Theatre Asserts that "Trilby" Is a Mere Adaptation from the French.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby"? This novel question was propounded to-day in the United States Court in good faith, when the suit of Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum Stock Company to restrain them from producing "Trilby" at their theatre was called.

The defendants allege that the book entitled "Trilby" was not originated, invented, or written by Du Maurier. They assert that the original title and book of "Trilby" were first published in France in 1820, and afterward translated and published in English in 1847, and that the title and book have been common property for seventy-five years. The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked for time to communicate with their clients in New-York as to the course they should pursue, and the court postponed the hearing until Wednesday morning.

Should the allegations of the Lyceum Company be true, a sensation will be caused all over the two continents. This is the first public intimation of an attack on the authenticity of the work, and if it is successful every company in the world will have as much right to play "Trilby" as the Boston organization.

The Paying Teller Shot the Robber.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 29.—Paying Teller Maurice Brown of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank shot and seriously wounded Leonard Lees in the bank this morning, after Lees had made an attempt to rob the institution of the day's funds.

The robber broke the glass framework of the counter at the teller's window with the intention of grabbing the money piled inside, but the teller was too quick for him. Grasping a revolver from his desk, he fired, supposing, he says, that the robber intended to shoot. Lees is related to families living here, and has been a resident of Dubuque most of his life. He will recover.

GOV. MORTON IN THE CITY

He Dines with Several Friends at Dr. Depew's House.

RUMORS ABOUT POLITICAL MEETINGS

There May Be Efforts to Bring About Republican Harmony—Mayor Strong Will Make No Pledges.

When it became known that Gov. Morton would reach this city yesterday afternoon, so as to be on hand for the Washington Arch ceremonies to-day, the politicians became flurried, and all sorts of rumors went flying about as to conferences to be held and as to the possibility of a restoration of harmony to the disturbed Republican factions of this city.

This was intensified by the news that Chauncey M. Depew would entertain Gov. Morton at dinner at his home, in West Fifty-fourth Street, last night. Some of the politicians, of course, said that it was to be a harmony dinner. According to their story, Mayor Strong was to be there, and the amiable and able Dr. Depew was to figure as a great peacemaker.

Mayor Strong, however, rather destroyed the symmetry of this tsory by telling a reporter late in the afternoon that he had no knowledge of the dinner and that he had an engagement at Delmonico's, whither he would go directly from his office, to attend a meeting.

Gov. Morton arrived in the city from Albany early last night, and joined Mrs. Morton at the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street, where three of their daughters are recovering from attacks of tonsilitis.

Gov. and Mrs. Morton then went to Mr. Depew's home, to a dinner that was purely a social function.

"There is not a scintilla of politics about it," said Mr. Depew to a reporter, and this statement was borne out by the list of guests which was furnished at Mr. Depew's residence.

The dinner was in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Morton, and the other guests were Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Turnure, Miss Josephine Johnson, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and D. O. Mills.

It was plain that it was a social and not a political function.

That political conferences of some sort, and perhaps of a sort that will be important, will be held to-day, however, is certain.

Gov. Morton will see Thomas C. Platt, and he will also see Mayor Strong. If nowhere else, the Governor and the Mayor will meet at the Washington Arch exercises.

If peace is patched up in the local Republican ranks, however, it will astonish a great many politicians.

The Platt folk were declaring last night, with considerable unction, that no efforts at harmony were being made at all, that Mayor Strong had not recently been asked to appoint any Platt men to office, and would not be asked to. This will not annoy the Mayor. He proposes to follow out his programme. He indicated this very clearly at the dinner of the Harlem Republican Club last Saturday night, when, in responding to the toast of the "City of New-York," he said:

"After four months of non-partisan administration at the City Hall, it does me good to get among the Harlem Republicans, because I am as much of a Republican as any of you. But in municipal affairs I stand firmly on my letter of acceptance, and I will carry out my pledges. From the time of my nomination until the present time I have made no pledges other than those contained in that letter, nor do I propose to make any."

The Mayor has all along refused to make any pledges or "deals" for the Platt faction or any other faction, and it is not likely that he has any idea of beginning now.

Mr. Platt, Senator Lexow, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and at present Mr. Platt's leading man in his local political play, were in close conference in Mr. Platt's office for more than two hours yesterday afternoon. They were discussing plans for the final weeks of the legislative session, and gave some attention to certain amendments which Mr. Platt wants inserted in any Greater New-York bill that may be passed. In this connection the talk about the old plan of having a commission appointed that would do its work during a recess of the Legislature is renewed. Any Platt amendments to the Greater New-York bill will, however, come in for the closest kind of public scrutiny.

It is very possible that the question of the Assembly reapportionment of this city in June by the Board of Aldermen was discussed, for after the conference Mr. Lauterbach hurried up to the office of the Chief Clerk of the Common Council and left some advice there as to the method of procedure in making a reapportionment. He said that the committee having the matter in charge should hold a public hearing on the reapportionment of the Assembly districts in each of the Senate districts, at least. Mr. Platt is going to keep a close watch on this reapportionment. It will have much to do with the selection of delegates, not only to the State Conventions, but to the Republican National Conventions.

There was a rumor yesterday about the City Hall that the Mayor would announce several of his appointments to-morrow, when the terms of several officials expire. Col. F. D. Grant's name was mentioned for some Commissionership, but the Mayor gave no hint of his intentions.

Theodore Roosevelt's acceptance of a Police Commissionership may be announced to-day or to-morrow.

Durrant Arraigned in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Durrant was arraigned in court this morning on the charge of murdering Blanche Lamont. He listened to the reading of the complaint in the same stolid manner which has characterized him since his arrest.

The preliminary hearing of the prisoner was set for to-morrow morning, with the understanding that a continuance would be granted until after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. Coroner Hawkins has fixed the time for beginning the inquest in the case for Wednesday morning.

Mr. Hitt's Condition Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Hitt's condition remains unchanged to-night since the slight improvement noted this morning. He passed a good day for a man so critically ill, and was able to take some nourishment. Three physicians are now in attendance.

IS ARMOUR RUNNING A CORNER?

Chicago Operators Think the Packer Is Behind the Market—Senator Fair's Holdings Are Put on Sale.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Armour was the name on the lips of the wheat pit throng of the Board of Trade to-day. It was a name by which to conjure the wheat market and run up the price of the July option until excitement was feverish and disgust general among the short sellers.

A bulge of 2½ cents a bushel suddenly followed a weak opening and caught the bears napping. The oldest and shrewdest operators in the pit were mystified, and confessed their ignorance of the causes underlying and affecting the market. When it comes to surmises and guesses, all say the same thing—"An Armour deal." In fact, the general belief, irrespective of self-interest or prejudice, is that a powerful bull syndicate, with P. D. Armour at its head, is lifting the price of wheat to what would have been considered unattainable heights a month ago. Those who do not share this opinion say that the Armour wheat investments are now beginning to advance in value, whereas during the last two years the tendency has been the other way.

Wheat closed strong at 64⅛ cents Saturday, and the market opened to-day with all the conditions favorable for a decline. Yet within half an hour after the opening July wheat had scored at advance of 1⅜ cents over the Saturday price. Wheat opened at 63⅞ cents, and sold down to 63½ cents in a few minutes. All the news of the morning was bearish, heavy and general rains being the principal feature. After the first dull spell came the sudden and mysterious jump in the market. Speculators bid 65⅜ cents, and could do little at that figure. Instead, they pondered and speculated over the systematic, unchecked advance in the price of wheat for the last two weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—According to an evening paper, the wheat with which the late Senator Fair hoped to corner the market of the world is for sale. "It is the gossip of the Street," it says, "that the Luning estate loaned Fair somewhere near $100,000 at good, round interest in order to help out his great wheat corner idea. Recently the estate's managers have been pressing the Fair people to have the loan taken up. Estimated at 90 cents a cental, his stored wheat—about 170,000 tons—would be worth about $1,800,000." There is talk of sending the wheat to Europe by way of New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK FOLLOWS CHICAGO.

A Tremendous Business in Wheat—Advance in Coffee.

Dealers in wheat at the Produce Exchange kept close watch yesterday on the fight of the factions in the Chicago grain pit. A day of tremendous business resulted. Sales in this market reached 30,240,000 bushels. July options led in volume, with 9,820,000 bushels, May furnishing 7,625,000 bushels, and December 4,420,000 bushels. Gains for the day were ¾ to ⅞ cents per bushel, having averaged 1⅛ cents, when prices were highest. July closed at 68¾ cents, May at 68⅝ cents, and December at 71⅛ cents per bushel.

No stock was taken of talk of a corner, because the supply is so large as to make dangerous an attempt of that kind. The cue for quotations was taken from Chicago because that market is evidently the centre of operations on a large and desperate scale. Decrease in the visible supply by 2,851,000 bushels, in the last week, to 65,775,000, also had effect in the market, which was helped by improved general conditions, now reflected in greatly increased demands for American wheat abroad.

Coffee advanced about 30 points, or 1-3 cent per pound, yesterday, because coffee cables came plainly written out in English instead of in cypher, as usual.

MR. GRANT TO MARRY MISS MURPHY

Wedding of New-York's Ex-Mayor and the Eldest Daughter of the Senator, It Is Said, Will Take Place To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is announced that the marriage of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New-York and Miss Julia Murphy, elder daughter of the junior United States Senator from New-York State, will be privately celebrated to-morrow.

The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, the mansion formerly occupied by Senator and Mrs. Stanford. Following the ceremony will be a wedding banquet.

Mr. Grant and his bride will leave at once for New-York, whence they will sail for Europe, returning for the Summer to the country place in New-Jersey which Mr. Grant has recently purchased.

Miss Murphy entered Washington society several seasons ago, and is a decidedly handsome young woman, stately and graceful in her bearing, and both amiable and talented.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant left this city Sunday afternoon for Washington to be married to Miss Julia Murphy. She is about twenty-three years old.

While rumors of the forthcoming marriage have been heard for months, very few of the ex-Mayor's friends knew when it was to take place. Mr. Grant withheld all information and was anxious that it should not be generally known until the day of the wedding.

Archbishop Corrigan of this city will perform the ceremony.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL IN NEBRASKA

The State Seeks to Recover Money from Ex-Treasurer Hill.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—The first jury trial ever held in the Supreme Court of Nebraska was begun this afternoon, when the panel of jurors to try the case of the State of Nebraska against J. E. Hill, ex-State Treasurer, was called. Mr. Hill is charged with a shortage of $236,000, that sum being lost by the collapse of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln soon after Mr. Hill's retirement from office.

The Capital National Bank was recognized as a State depository, and inasmuch as the certificates of deposit were accepted by the incoming Treasurer and receipted for, Mr. Hill claims that he is in no way responsible for the shortage. The State of Nebraska, as plaintiff, in reply cites the law, which plainly provides that an incoming Treasurer can receipt for nothing but cash in hand.

The Sixth Lynching for One Crime.

GREENVILLE, Ala., April 29.—The sixth lynching for the murder of young Watts Murphy took place in Butler County yesday. Sheriff Bargainer found the negro's body handing to a tree in the neighborhood where the other five were lynched last Sunday. This last victim is believed to have been the one who struck the blow that killed Murphy.

President Eliot Returns Home.

BOSTON, April 29.—President Eliot of Harvard College has returned from a four months' trip abroad, two months of which were spent in Egypt. He is much refreshed and invigorated.

When asked about the football situation, the President said that he would make no statement until he had learned exactly what the action had been and what the Governors of the University had done in his absence.

Jersey City Trolley Victim Dies.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.—Henry Bien, whose leg was cut off by trolley car 304 of the Pacific Avenue belt line yesterday, died at St. Francis Hospital this morning. Charles Stuart, the motorman, who was held for assault, is now charged with manslaughter.

Two Ballots Without Change.

DOVER, Del., April 29.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, and each resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 5; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 1.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53dSt., and Spalding's, Madison. Sq.Garden.—Adv.

GUNBOATS TO NICARAGUA

Alert and Atlanta Are Ordered to Protect American Citizens.

PREPARING AGAINST A REVOLUTION

An Intimation that Great Britain Would Accede to a Request for Extension of Time—Canal Guarded.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—After several conferences to-day between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert, the Secretary of the Navy sent dispatches to the commanders of the United States gunboats Alert and Atlanta, directing them to proceed without delay to San Juan del Sur, and Greytown, Nicaragua, respectively.

The Alert is at Panama, and it will take her about a day and a half to reach San Juan del Sur, which is the cable station nearest to Corinto, situated about 100 miles below that port.

The Atlanta is at Key West, and can make the distance of 750 miles from that place to Greytown in two and a half days.

When Secretary Herbert was asked the significance of these orders, he answered promptly as follows:

"The newspapers say that a revolution is probable in Nicaragua. They say that the people are dissatisfied with the course of the Government, and likely to attempt to overthrow it. In order to protect the interests of American citizens, their lives and property, and following the policy always pursued in such contingencies, I have ordered the Alert to San Juan del Sur, and the Atlanta to Greytown.

"In addition to these vessels, the Montgomery, now at Mobile, will sail May 7 for Greytown, conveying the Nicaraguan Canal Commission to that place. The Monterey, which has sailed for Panama, will remain at Panama for the present. With two United States ships on one side of Nicaragua and one ship on the other side, it is plain that American interests will be well protected if the rumored revolution should take place.

"But I wish it distinctly understood that these vessels are sent to Nicaragua for the purpose of caring for citizens of the United States and their interests, and not on any business connected with the situation at Corinto."

The Alert is one of the older vessels of the navy, an iron cruiser of 1,020 tons displacement, and propelled by a single screw. Her main battery consists of four guns, and she does not compare formidably with either of the British ships now at Corinto, although she would probably not be overmatched by the Wild Swan, now at San Juan del Sur, the port of her destination.

While the policy of this Government in the trouble at Corinto is well understood, the first authoritative statement on the subject was not made until to-day. A Cabinet officer said this evening that the United States could not interfere between Great Britain and Nicaragua in their matter of difference because Nicaragua was a sovereign state, recognized as such by Great Britain and the United States, and must hold herself responsible to Great Britain for offenses committed against British subjects.

"The United States Government," he said, "does not undertake to extend a protectorate over Central America and South America to such an extent that a sovereign State of one or the other of these countries may insult another sovereign nation with the expectation that this Government will protect it from forcible resentment by the nation insulted.

"Such a principle has never been recognized by the United States, and if we attempted to assert it, we would incur the enmity of every nation having dealings with Central and South America."

It is understood that the situation at Corinto has been relieved of much of its tension by an intimation cabled by Ambassador Bayard that, in case Nicaragua would guarantee payment of the indemnity asked within fifteen days, Great Britain would accede to a request for such an extension of time.

Mr. Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, had an interview to-day with Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert. "My business with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy," he said to a United Press reporter, "was for the purpose of informing them of the physical configuration of the country on the proposed canal route, in order that the Canal Commission may be assisted in its work.

"My experience in Nicaragua has enabled me to give information that will be valuable to the commission, and I have offered to give such assistance as is in my power to make its duties less arduous. In attempting such a survey in a tropical jungle, it is necessary to be prepared, and I am here to help in that preparation."

Mr. Miller said he did not care to talk about the political situation in Nicaragua, because he was the representative of the canal company, which had the greatest interest at stake. He made the positive statement, however, that the United States would not permit Great Britain or any other country to undermine our interests in the canal property.

FIFTEEN DAYS' TIME OFFERED.

Britain Will Recall the Ships if President Zelaya Promises.

LONDON, April 29.—A Managua dispatch says:

At a late hour this evening President Zelaya received a telegram from Washington, stating that Great Britain would withdraw her ships from Corinto and give Nicaragua fifteen days in which to pay the $75,000 smart money, if such a proposition would be accepted by Nicaragua.

The dispatch also states that, so far as the remaining conditions in the ultimatum were concerned, they should be so modified as to meet the objections of Nicaragua.

It is understood that these propositions are the result of the efforts of the United States to bring about a settlement of the pending difficulty in a manner honorable to both countries.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch, President Zelaya at once held an audience with his principal advisers, and a reply will probably be made within a few hours.

President Zelaya, it is believed, will be disposed to accept the terms outlined in the dispatch. It will, however, require careful consideration, owing to the intense hostility which exists against the British Government and the willingness on the part of some of the people to continue the struggle indefinitely.

BRITAIN'S ACTION SUSTAINED.

A Question in the House About the Possibility of Arbitration.

LONDON, April 29.—Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had received dispatches from Rear Admiral Stephenson at Corinto conveying information that that port had been occupied by the British on April 27, and that no opposition to its occupation had been made by the Nicaraguans.

The dispatches, he said, futher stated that upon the landing of the British forces of sailors and marines the Nicaraguan authorities withdrew from the town.

To this announcement Sir Edward added the statement that care had been taken that British trade with Nicaragua should not be placed at the slightest disadvantage.

Mr. William P. Byles, Liberal, asked if the dispute could not be settled by arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey requested Mr. Byles to give notice of his intention to introduce a motion in accordance with his question.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that the remainder of the session be devoted wholly to the consideration of Government business.

Sir William Harcourt's motion was carried—252 to 230—a Government majority of 22.

WARNER MILLER TO THE RECUE

A Rumor that He Will Advance the Indemnity to Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The presence of Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, in Washington at this critical period in the affairs of Nicaragua has given rise to the rumor that the indemnity demanded by Great Britain will be paid with funds furnished through the agency of Mr. Miller.

That gentleman has spent considerable time with Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and late this afternoon held a short consultation with Secretary Gresham.

He said that it would be impolitic for him to discuss the Nicaraguan situation for publication, except to express the hope that the difficulty would soon be adjusted.

Mr. Miller declined to say whether his visit to Washington had any connection with the indemnity.

To a personal friend he said that the canal company naturally would like to see the British forces leave Nicaraguan territory, for their continued presence might seriously embarrass the company's interests.

The order issued by Secretary Herbert detailing ships to Nicaraguan ports is considered here to be timely, in view of the threatened outbreak and the consequent danger to American interests.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HONDURAS.

Proposed Collection of Revenues Until Interest Is Paid.

LONDON, April 29.—Representatives of Guatemala, who are acting also for Honduras, have been informed by the authorities of the latter country that Great Britain is preparing to take aggressive measures for the collection of the interest on Hondurian bonds, negotiated in England upon which that republic defaulted nearly twenty years ago.

The interest and principal in arrears, it is said, will amount to between £20,000 and £30,000 per annum, and the proposition is to collect the revenues of Hondurian ports until some portion of the overdue interest at least is paid.

STANDS FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Monticello Club of New-Haven Will Proclaim Its Sentiments—The Memphis Convention's Delegates.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—The Monticello Club, a prominent and leading Democratic organization, to-night adopted the following:

Whereas, The question as to what constitutes sound currency is now being agitated, and, as the subject is of grave importance to every citizen, and as it is the policy of this club properly to inform itself as to all questions of public interest; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to call a meeting of the Monticello Club on May 10 next, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of considering the financial question, and that the club extends an invitation to all the members of the Democratic State Central Committee to be present.

Col. E. Shelton Cornell, Judge A. Heaton Robertson, and C. T. Driscoll were appointed a committee to present the resolution to the State Central Committee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—Congressman Josiah Paterson has returned from Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, and reports that these cities will send strong delegations to the sound money convention, to be held in Memphis May 23. He has been invited by Gov. Stone of Mississippi to make addresses in Vicksburg, Jackson, and Meridian. So far Baltimore, Lexington, Ky.; Louisville, Richmond, and Staunton, Va.; Kansas City, Charleston, S. C., have responded to the call to send delegates.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 29.—The free silver Democrats in the Legislature have called a convention for Aug. 6, to declare the purpose of the Democratic Party in Texas. They claim that the party in Texas favors free coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio, and that a declaration is necessary in order to offset the influence of the sound money conference at Waco.

Ensign Mallison's Leg Amputated.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. Reed of the Olympia telegraphed the Navy Department this afternoon that when that vessel was coming to anchor at San Francisco yesterday afternoon the port chain parted at the fifteen-fathom shackle, which, in running out, struck Ensign George Mallison just above the ankle, breaking his leg, necessitating amputation.

Mr. Mallison is one of the popular young officers of the navy and has just been married.

Nicaragua Canal Plans.

The Nicaragua Canal Engineer Commissioners, recently appointed by President Cleveland to inspect the places and route of the canal, met in conference yesterday in Gen. Comstock's room in the Army Building. The procuring of supplies and preliminary details generally were discussed.

Conferences will be held from day to day at the Army Building and at 54 Broad Street until all plans for the trip are completed. The committee meets to-day at the office of the Reorganization Committee at 54 Broad Street.

"Bat" Shea's Appeal Postponed.

ALBANY, April 29.—The argument of the appeal in the case of "Bat" Shea was set for to-day before the Court of Appeals. Shea is confined in Clinton Prison, awaiting execution for the murder of Robert Ross at the Spring election in Troy a year ago.

Galen R. Hitt of this city and Assemblyman John T. Norton of Troy, Shea's lawyers, announce that they were not ready to argue the case, and the court postponed it until May 30.

Suicide of Harvey Bentley.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Harvey Bentley, a stock yards commission merchant, committed suicide at his home, 3,913 Prairie Avenue, early this morning. It is said Mrs. Bentley quarreled with her husband on Saturday and left him, going to Omaha, where she has relatives.

Mr. Bentley was well known in business and social circles, and no commission man at the stock yards had a more extensive acquaintance among the stock raisers of the country.

Preparing to Debate with Princeton.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—The Yale Debating Union is making elaborate plans for the annual Yale-Princeton debate, which is to be held here on Wednesday. It is the first appearance of a trio of Princeton debaters here, and unusual interest is manifested. The question will be: "Resolved, That last year's income tax was justifiable."

FATE OF THE POLICE BILLS

The Magistrate Measure Will Probably Go To the Governor.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL DEAD

Neither of the Three Republican Who Killed It In the Senate Disposed to Change His Vote.

ALBANY, April 29.—The statesmen in this city have about made up their minds, since their Sunday conferences, to two important facts as regards reform measures for New-York City. One is that the Police Magistrates bill, which the Senate amended last week, will be passed by the Assembly without trouble or much delay. The other is that the Police Reorganization bill, which received a tie vote in the Senate, is about as dead as it could be.

Senator Lexow, who professed to think it could pass last week, is evidently in a different frame of mind now. A great deal of talking was done during the recess on this measure. The possibility of its passage rested with Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson, who opposed it last week. A change of one of these votes would have sent it through the mill. Senator Coggeshall was reported last Friday as willing to support it. Later it was said he would maintain his former position. He was in New-York over Sunday, and, while there, saw Thomas C. Platt. He is said to have told Mr. Platt that he did not propose to support the bill; that a change of attitude on his part would only result in abuse on the part of those who were following his legislative career, and he was getting all of that he cared for now. He proposed to stand by the vote against the measure, no matter how much pressure was brought to bear on him. He is not discussing the question to-night.

Senator Robertson is, according to the best evidence to be had, in about the same frame of mind. Lieut. Gov. Saxton had a talk with Judge Robertson, the Chairman of the Westchester County committee, during the recess. The Chairman has been trying to induce the Senator to support the measure, but without any apparent success, and his efforts after his talk with the Lieutenant Governor are said to have been no more successful. Senator Robertson, according to the belief of his fellow-Senators, will not shift his position.

Senator Reynolds is out of the question as a supporter, and so, after three or four days, the situation is just where it stood when the vote of 16 to 16 was declared last week.

Senator Lexow, who was eager to make a move looking to the reconsideration of this measure last Friday, has lost this eagerness to-night. The Assembly bill was referred last Friday to the special committee which conducted the police investigation in New-York. Senator Lexow, as Chairman, gave notice at the close of a long session of the Senate to-night that a meeting of this committee would be held to-morrow morning to consider this measure. The notice called Senator Cantor to his feet, and he asked how it came about that the Assembly reorganization bill was in the hands of this committee. Lieut. Gov. Saxton explained that it had gone there on Friday.

As to the Police Magistrates bill, Chairman O'Grady of the Assembly Cities Committee is pretty confident that it will go through the Assembly without much trouble. It may come up to-morrow. The bill has once passed the Assembly, but was amended in the Senate by striking out the sections relating to appeals in the cases of commitments of children.

SENATOR AHEARN VERY INDIGNANT.

He Denies the Statements of Commissioner La Grange.

ALBANY, April 29.—Senator Ahearn to-night challenged the evidence given by Fire Commissioner La Grange last Saturday before the special committee which is investigating charges of bribery in connection with measures affecting the New-York City Fire Department.

With emphasis he protested against hearsay evidence on the authority of men who are now dead, referring to the stories said to have been told by McCabe and O'Reilly. The Senator was evidently keyed up to a high pitch. He emphasized his statements by repeated thumps on the big pile of bills before him, and demanded that the committee extend the scope of its examinations until the entire affair, so far as it related to himself, was probed to the bottom.

Without formal action, Chairman O'Connor assented to this, saying that the committee had considered it necessary to do so, after hearing the testimony given by Commissioner La Grange.

Senator Ahearn arose to a question of privilege as soon as the opening routine business was over. He said:

Inasmuch as, at a meeting of a committee of this body, held in the City of New-York on Friday and Saturday last, President La Grange and a Mr. French stated that they had been informed by two men now dead that I had participated in a corruption fund, alleged to have been raised for the purpose of progressing a bill for the increase of the salaries of the New-York firemen in 1892 and 1895, I deem it my duty to the people I represent, to the public at large, to the gentlemen with whom I was associated in the Legislature of 1892, as well as to my colleagues in this body and to myself, to characterize what is alleged to have been said by the deceased Foreman as absolutely false, and to make the following statement:

"Mr. French claims to have received his information from an assistant foreman named O'Reilly, (now dead,) who informed him (French) that the said O'Reilly had been unable to meet his financial obligations on account of the assessments that he had to pay to have his salary increased, and that in corroboration of the truth of his representations he stated that a meeting was held in the house of Engine Company No. 1, in February, of this year, and at which a Mr. Lou Payn, Foreman Burns, and myself were present. I desire to say that I never attended the meeting alleged to have been held; that I did not know until I read the statement in the papers, the location even of the engine house of Company No. 1, and that I never met Mr. Lou Payn or Foreman Burns in the City of New-York in all my life.

"In regard to the statement Mr. La Grange says the late ex-Chief McCabe made to him, I wish to state that in 1892 a bill originated in the Assembly to increase the salaries of twelve battalion chiefs. The bill passed the Assembly and when announced by the Clerk of the Senate I offered an amendment, which included the Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Assistant Deputy Chief, and the foremen and assistant foremen in the provisions of the bill. The amendment passed the Senate and was concurred in by the Assembly without the knowledge of any officer connected with the New-York City Fire Department. This occurred before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1892. Mr. McCabe, according to the statement of President La Grange, claimed that a foreman named Bradley visited me in Albany, in January, 1893, and handed me the sum of $2,500. This was eight or ten months after the passage of the bill by the Legislature. The statements of the men McCabe and O'Reilly were so far as I am concerned

KEEP THE FIRES GOING.

A Simple Way to Prevent Small Evils from Growing to Maturity.

Don't let the fire go out. Winter is gone, to be sure, but there are many days in Spring when the winds are raw and chill, and the house would be a veritable tomb without a fire.

Keep up the vital fire in your body. Look out for your digestion and take prompt heed of any departure from a state of health. A vagabond current of air may carry the seeds of pneumonia and bronchitis, but it has no terrors for a system that has been fortified with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. This medicinal stimulant prevents little colds from becoming big ones. It is a tonic and appetizer, warming the body through and through, and promoting a healthy secretion of the gastric fluids. It keeps out cold because it checks undue waste, and is a general strengthener.

Long experience has taught the doctors that the colds so general in the uncertain Spring time are best overcome by a reliable stimulant. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is in every thrifty housekeeper's medicine chest. With all the vigilance in the world, it is next to impossible to keep clear of cold-producing agencies. Duffy's Pure Malt averts all danger. Be sure, however, that no druggist or grocer gives you something called "just as good." Insist upon having the best, the genuine, the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

without the slightest foundation in fact. The statements were false in every particular.

"I therefore demand that the committee now investigating the affairs of the Fire Department of the City of New-York shall thoroughly examine into the truth of these statements and subpoena Messrs. Bradley, Payn, Burns, and any and all others who may be in a position to give information."

Senator Cantor regretted that he was unable to attend the Saturday investigation, when such testimony as the investigating committee received was admitted. It was unfortunate that such hearsay evidence had been taken. He was glad that Senator Ahearn had demanded an investigation, and paid the Senator a high compliment for his integrity and his devotion to the Fire Department, of which his brother was a brave and distinguished member. He felt satisfied that the committee would make the investigation.

Senator O'Connor said the committee was not responsible for the mention of names made at their sessions, but they would call the persons as requested. The cross-examination had shown that McCabe could not tell anything to sustain The New-York Press charges. The committee would do all it could to prevent the smirching of any one's character by irresponsible witnesses or by those who testified only as to hearsay matters.

DIRECTED AT MR. WARING.

The Assembly Says Public Officers Must Reside Where They Officiate.

ALBANY, April 29.—The Assembly tonight passed Mr. Stanchfield's bill which provides that a public officer must reside in the municipality in which he is chosen or elected. The bill is said to be directed at some of the New-York City officeholders. Among those whose names figure in the gossip here are Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, who is assigned by the statesmen here to Newport; Dock Commissioner E. C. O'Brien of Plattsburg, Supervisor of the City Record John A. Sleicher of Albany, and one or two others. The bill is made to apply to those now holding office. If it be a local official, those whose compensation is less than $5 a day are not included.

The discussion was brief, and the bill was passed by a vote of 67 to 24. Of the New-York City Republican Assemblymen, Messrs. Bold, Conkling, Niles, and Wilds voted against it; Wilkes, Halpin, Hoops, Miller, Lawson, and Reinhart for it, and Bell, Percy, and Pavey were absent.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 29.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 443—Authorizing the Brooklyn Commissioner of City Works to cancel a certain contract.

Chapter 444—Assemblyman Audett's, amending the act for laying out streets in Flatbush.

Chapter 449—Assemblyman Hoops's, regarding the opening of streets above Fifty-ninth Street, in New-York City.

Chapter 459—Assemblyman Wilds's, remitting water taxes on charitable institutions in New-York City which maintain public baths.

Chapter 460—Raising the age of consent to eighteen years.

BOOKKEEPER C. S. SMITH DISAPPEARS

Worked for the Firm Supposed to Have Managed the Fair Wheat Deal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—C. S. Smith, bookkeeper for L. W. McGlauflin & Co., grain merchants, who are supposed to have engineered the Fair wheat deal, has disappeared. The office was found in a disordered state this morning, the safe open, books scattered about, money drawer open, and the floor strewn with letters and papers which had been taken from the safe. Smith's hat, coat, vest, and cuffs were lying on the counter, and near them was a piece of paper with bloodstains on it, while on the wall were a few splashes of blood.

At first the police were under the impression that Smith had been murdered. McGlauflin says he was at his office yesterday with Smith, who was at work on the books. The bookkeeper requested the broker to sign a check for $16,000, as he said he would need the money this morning to settle with some patrons of the firm. McGlauflin declined to sign the check, and told Smith it would be time enough to do it to-day.

The janitor of the building, a short time ago, gave the bookkeeper $3,000 to invest in wheat. He received no report of what was done with the money, and now believes that Smith carried it away with him. Smith is a young married man, and is said to have been addicted to gambling.

The Lease of the Claremont.

The excise license of the Claremont Hotel, on Riverside Drive, held by Edward S. Stokes of the Hoffman House, expired at midnight last night.

The Excise Board has temporarily refused Mr. Stokes a renewal of his restaurant license, on the ground that it has not been approved by the Park Board. If the latter approves of it, the Excise Commissioners will grant the license. Mr. Stokes's three-years' lease of the Claremont expires on May 1. Pending an examination of the reports that he has been violating the Sunday excise laws, an extension of the lease for one month was granted.

Two Suicides in the Park.

A park policeman found the body of a man hanging from the branch of a tree in the Park, opposite Eighty-fifth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was cut down, and now awaits identification at the Morgue.

Another policeman found the body of a young man on a bench in the Park, near the entrance at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The man had shot himself in the temple. The body was also taken to the Morgue to await identification.

Mr. Brookfield's Appointments.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield yesterday announced the following appointments from the civil service lists to clerkships at $900 a year; J. J. Dunn, Timothy F. Dillon, B. P. Benjamin, W. A. Smith, W. A. Stoddard, W. J. King, J. D. Fisher, T. B. Fitzpatrick, G. G. Stillwell, and T. J. Cannon.

Of these appointees, Benjamin and Fitzpatrick are Tammany men, who have retained their places by successfully passing the examinations.

Mayor and Mr. Patterson Shake Hands.

Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson attended the meeting of the Quarantine Commission yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, for the first time since he was appointed by Gov. Morton.

The Mayor shook hands quite heartily with Mr. Patterson, and the two seemed to be on the best of terms.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—SS Ohio, Capt. Boggs, from Philadelphia, arr. and proceeded for Liverpool at 3 A. M.

KING OF THE CHICKASAWS

"Fighting Bill" Carr and His Many Deeds of Daring.

REMARKABLE RECORD AS MARSHAL

His First Victim a Card Sharper—His Fight with the Franklins and Washingtons—A Frontier Romance.

WICHITA, Kan., April 29.—The man who goes down into the Chickasaw Indian country and says he never heard of "Fighting Bill" Carr is considered the greenest kind of a tenderfoot.

"A man who don't know Carr should not be permitted to live in the Territory," Rowdy Kate Daniels used to say while holding court in the "Red Light" saloon, at Purcell, in 1889.

"Never heard of Bill Carr?" says Jim Davis, who has been in the country "since ther days uv Sam Bass." "Wal, stranger, you'd better git acquainted with him. Jist now he's laying up at the Clifton House nursing a sore arm. One uv ther Rogers gang shot him last week.

"Who is Bill? He's a double-distilled rattler, a bunch of catamounts, a whole herd of Texas longhorns, and a grizzly bear all tied together with chain lightning. By profession he's a Deputy Marshal in this yer district, and he's a killer from way up near the head waters of Bitter Creek.

"You can jest yell that he is a daisy," continued the old man. "Bill civilized this heathen country. He's the chap who made angels of the Franklins and Washingtons and Christianized the Indians, and he dun it with cold lead, the only simon-pure religion of any use on the border."

"Is he the man they call the King of the Chickasaw Nation?" asked an interested tenderfoot, while the gang strolled up and took a drink of chain lightning.

Carr, the officer in question, is a handsome Pennsylvanian with a record as a Deputy Marshal that is little short of miraculous. The story, as stated by old man Davis, would appear, in the vernacular of the border, "durned fishy" were it not backed up by the testimony of United States Marshals Nix and Walker.

"Billy Carr came here before the Oklahoma boom," resumed Davis reflectively, as he shot a mouthful of saliva at a crack in the floor. "Yep! I believe he's called the King of the Chickasaw country. He first came into notice on the 4th of July, in 1887. Down there in the bottom a lot of sharks were fleecing suckers. A pretty girl was in one of the crowds trying to induce her fool brother to quit a brace game, but the grinning sharp only gave her the laugh and joked the fool boy into playing until all his money was gone. Then he insultingly ordered them to 'clear out and let him alone.' The girl cried bitterly over her brother's losses, and the tough gang stood about and laughed. Nobody knowed Bill Carr them days, and so he didn't cut much figger. The man who had robbed the boy was 'Coyote Dave,' and he had killed a man or two, and had a private graveyard down in No Man's Land. Well, Bill, he sorter stood 'round awhile after the pretty girl and her brother had left, and then he begun to play 'Coyote Dave' won some of his money, and when Carr accused him of cheating, he said:

"'Course I did, tender. W'at you going to do about it, hey?'

"The camp turned out an' burled Dave next day," and here the old-timer's face took on a contented frown, as his mind traveled back to that delightful occasion. "Yes, Billy put three holes in David's carcass inside a second, and as he walked away I heard him say, 'That's for that pretty girl with blue eyes; durn his ugly picture.'

"Well, a day or two after this a wild and woolly chap from the Brazos country plugged a hole through our City Marshal and then skipped out for Oklahoma. There wasn't any one to foller him, and no one wanted the job of Marshal till Bill Carr said he'd take it if he could have an assistant, and he chose Joe McNally. (Poor Joe was killed by Sheriff Throttler at Fort Smith a month or so ago.) While Joe held down the town Bill Carr mounted his horse and chased the murderer down to where Oklahoma City now stands. The skunk turned on Bill, and there was another killing. A durned fool United States Marshal arrested Carr and took him to Wichita for trial, but he beat the case, and when he came back to the Territory the boys lynched 'Horse Thief Johnny,' a witness agin Bill, just to show their good-will. Bill said he'd a-knowed their hearts was all right without this proof, but he couldn't bring Johnny back to life, so he helped plant him.

"Bill and Joe had their prison about three miles out of town, in the hills. They dug a hole back into a bank and staked their prisoners out in a pen till they had a load for Fort Smith. They made a camp up on a hill where they could overlook the pen, and if any of them durned murderers, horse thieves, whisky peddlers, or outlaws generally thought they could skip out, they were usually brought to their senses with a bullet in their carcasses.

"About this time Henry Austin, a full-blooded Chickasaw Indian who had been killing people worse than the Bender family for about ten years, did some new devilment, and the Fort Smith officers wanted him captured. The old heathen had the whole country 'buffaloed' except Bill Carr, and some of the boys said he didn't have sense enough to know when he was a fool. So Bill he got on his old sorrel pony and rode out to this Indian's lair in the mountains. He laid for him at daylight, and when the old red man came out to the spring for water Bill popped out and tried to arrest him, but the chief wouldn't have it that way and slid behind a tree. Bill and him banged away at one another from under cover for about an hour, and then Bill put three bullets into the old rascal. That night he landed him into town across his horse's back. The Indian recovered, and was afterward hung at Fort Smith.

"But the very worst fight Billy ever had was with the Franklins and Washingtons. They was nigger hoss thieves, and lived in a cabin back in the hills. When Bill went after them he took a posse along, and when they reached the cabin a posseman, a personal friend of Bill's, rode up and pounded on the door. Then those heathen niggers just opened a crack and stuck out their guns and killed that posseman. Bill vowed then and there that he would kill every one of them for murdering his pard. So he set fire to the woods back of the house, and when those heathens came running out with their guns in their hands he shot them all down. There were five in the party. Three he killed and two were taken to Fort Smith and hanged.

"Whisky peddling was one of the tough crimes about now, and a gang of outlaws along the Red River district took to sending in their red liquor by the gallon. You see, the boys rather liked the poison, and didn't think the traffic ought to be curtailed by law, so that when Bill started in to stop the supply the boys were agin it. One night Bill corralled three members of a gang of smugglers near Dennison. They were Lewis Jackson, his brother, and Walter Keene, a full-blood Injun. Together with a Sheriff's posse Carr sat down to watch a bridge. About dark the posse went to supper, and Bill just staid on guard. While his friends were gone them chaps sneaked across the bridge, and when Carr halted them they began to shoot. Talking about hell a popping wasn't in it. When the Sheriff heard the firing and run back they found Bill wounded and two of the gang dead. The next day they followed a trail of blood and run onto Lewis Jackson's body in a cave.

"As Carr was returning to Purcell he was thrown from his horse and had a leg broken. He was carried into a ranch house, and who do you think he found there?" and Jim glanced eagerly into the faces of his interested audience. "Why, the girl whose brother had been plucked by 'Coyote Dave.' When Bill's leg got well his heart was gone to the girl, and he married her soon after. All the boys turned out to Bill's wedding, and after it was over he rode out to his ranch with his bride. While they were riding along in the moonlight one heathen coyote that had it in for Bill tried to shoot him, and they had a running fight, but Bill was too much for him, and Cherokee Ned was buried next day. Some of the boys found him along down the trail with a bullet between his cross eyes.

"After Bill had been spliced a while and had been shot two or three times, his better half got him to quit and go down to Violet Springs, Oklahoma, and buy a grocery. The idea of Bill Carr a-selling peas, and corn, and taters, like a common clerk!" and old Jim wiped his mouth and squinted up his eyes to show his utter contempt for such a proceeding. "Es I was a-saying, Bill turned clerk, but he didn't like it, and neither did the boys. Arter a little a papoose was born, and then Bill was happy. At this time Bill Dalton and Bill Cook and other tough gangs was a cavorting around, and I often said that if Bill Carr hadn't got married and settled down he'd made them fellers hard to ketch. Sure enough, Bill got into it last Spring year ago. Course you seen it in all the papers. Marshal Nix dun heered that Bill Dalton was down near Violet Springs, so he sends Carr a warrant for him and Slaughter Kid. Bill felt just like getting into the harness again. One arternoon along come two galoots on horseback. Bill seen 'em a-coming and watched them hitch their horses to the old rack. His wife and kid were in the store when they came in and eyed Bill.

"'Be you Bill Carr?' asked one of the chaps.

"'Reckon I be,' said Bill, bold as brass, as he slid along the counter toward a six-shooter. 'Who be you'ns?'

"'I'm Bill Dalton, and this is Slaughter Kid,' said one of the strangers. 'Heard you'd a warrant for us and thought we'd come in,' with a laugh.

"'Yes, she is red-hot and still a hottin,' said Bill, as he raised his gun. Just then his two-year-old kid run in atween them and his wife run in arter it. This spoiled Bill's aim, and afore he could pull a second time the two geisers begin to bore holes in him. But he was game and drove 'em out arter they had shot him three times. They got on their horses and escaped, but poor Bill lay about dead on the floor. When the outlaws heered that Bill wasn't dead they threatened to finish the work, so a lot of the boys from Oklahoma City went down and guarded his house till he got better. Shortly after this Dalton was killed. When Bill got well he sold out his grocery and since then he's making it hot for the balance of the gang. Some one shot him last week during the Rogers fight, but they can't kill Bill Carr," and old Jim took a drink with a tenderfoot and went off up to the Clifton House to see how the "King of the Chickasaw Country" was getting along.

"1806 Laundry Soap."

Colgate & Co.,

established

1806.

MR. KURINO ON JAPAN'S FUTURE

He Says It Concerns No Nation so Much as the United States.

Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister at Washington, has an article in the May number of The North American Review in relation to the future of Japan.

The writer says that he believes Americans are awakening to the fact that no nation has more vital concern in Eastern affairs than the United States. He traces in an interesting manner the development of the military affairs of Japan, the establishment of a constitutional and parliamentary form of government, and the changed treaty relations with other countries.

One of the first results of these changes will be, Mr. Kurino maintains, the complete opening of the whole Japanese Empire to foreign trade and residence. It was impossible to do so while Consular jurisdiction was in force, inasmuch as that would have obliged the Japanese Government to permit foreigners to carry with them everywhere the immunities designed only for their protection in a few open ports.

The most far-reaching consequence of the new order of things, Mr. Kurino thinks, will be the creation of improved relations between Japanese and foreigners.

In reference to the manufacture of cotton goods, he says: "Domestic manufacturers now almost wholly supply domestic demands, and manufacturers are looking for foreign markets. This fact is of interest to American cotton growers, since the import of American raw cotton into Japan has so largely increased in the past few years that there is every prospect of a large and prosperous trade in this article alone."

Mr. Kurino hesitates to predict what the future progress of Japan will be, but he is certain that the whole empire, in every department of labor and enterprise, has partaken of the forward movement which began with Japan's emergence from the sleep of centuries, and that, while failure has been met in some directions, the general advance has been so marked and so successful as to afford the amplest promise for continued progress.

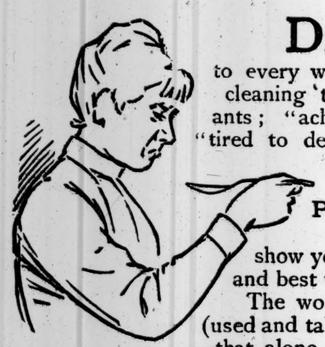
Experiences of Chinese Service.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The experiences of a British officer in the Chinese service, as related to The Central News to-day, are very funny. He got to Wei-Hai-Wei on the day the Japanese landed, and was sent to take up a position in a fort southeast of the harbor. The Chinese seem to have had several quick-firing guns, but—

"There was not a round of shrapnel in the place, but common shell makes much more noise, the Chinese say, even if it does not do quite as much damage. * * * The mandarin, or Colonel, or whoever he was, in charge, knew nothing whatever about anything, and the men were all raw recruits."

"The boss mandarin," we read further, "took up a retiring position after the first shell came," and it is not surprising to learn that the British officer ultimately, finding that he was "the only living being in the fort," began to "make tracks," and succeeded in getting clear away with only three broken ribs. The British officer has now gone to "instruct recruits at headquarters." He will probably confine his attention to "instruction" in the future.



Distasteful

to every woman—wash-day and house-cleaning time with their grim attendants; "aching back," "low spirits," "tired to death," "worn out," "out of sorts." Why don't you get rid of these things? Use **Pearline**. There are directions on each package that will show you the latest, safest, quickest, and best ways of washing.

The wonderful success of **Pearline** (used and talked of by millions of women) —that alone ought to move you to try it.

And then a trial means continued use. 473

Millions NOW USE Pearline

NEW WATERBURY CHURCH

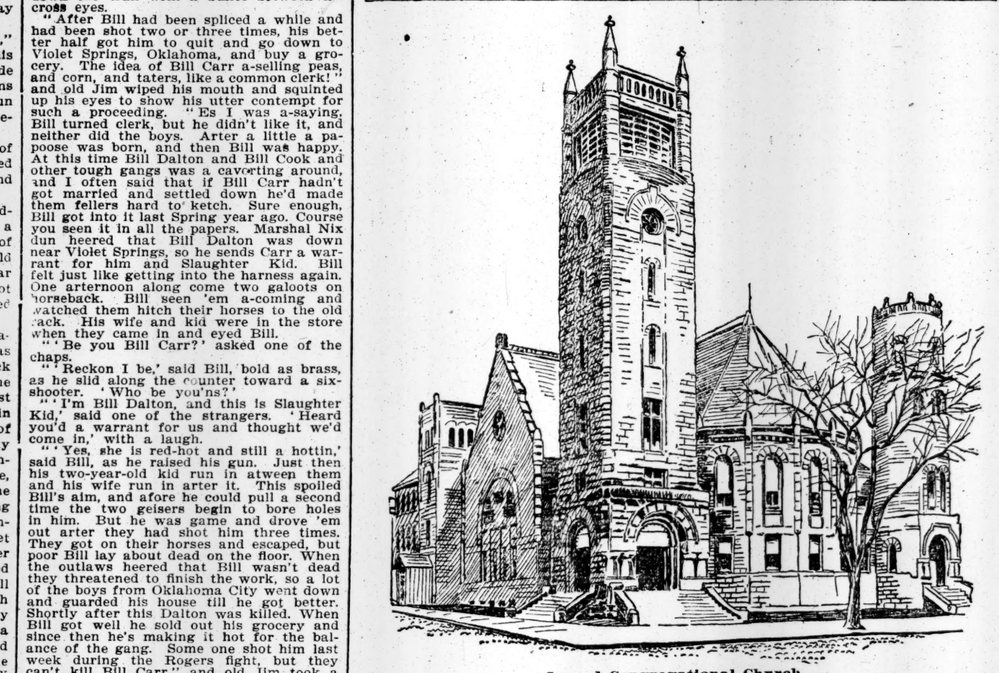
Handsome New Home of the Second Congregational Society.

WILL BE DEDICATED NEXT MONTH

Said to be One of the Largest as Well as the Most Complete Houses of Worship in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 29.—There can be little doubt that the handsomest Congregational Church in the State, and the one capable of the greatest usefulness as a church home, is that of the Second Congregational Society of this city, now nearly completed, and which will probably be dedicated at some early day in the month of May. Built on one of the most sightly corners in the city, and containing, as it does, everything that a well-regulated church can desire for the labor of the Master, it is a beacon light in Congregationalism in Connecticut. The sum of $150,000 or more will have been spent here previous to the dedication.

As will be seen by the accompanying illustration, the structure differs as greatly from the traditional New-England "meeting house" as modern church ideas and methods differ from the old. There has



Second Congregational Church.
Waterbury, Conn.

been followed in the plan no distinctive style of architecture, but everything has been made subservient to the uses of the sanctuary, although there has been no lack of good taste. The building is from plans furnished by a Minneapolis architect, and the design and internal arrangement of the building is an enlargement in scope of the Park Avenue Church of Minneapolis, designed by the same man. The building occupies a lot 120x150 feet in size, having a frontage on broad West Main Street on the south, and another frontage of the greater depth on Holmes Avenue, a pretty residential street. It stands on the west end of the Waterbury Green and throws a shadow upon a stately soldiers' monument. The church is composed of two buildings proper. There is the one containing the auditorium, about 80 feet square, and a three-story annex, 91x37 feet in size.

The building and trimmings are of brownstone quarried at Farmington and Longmeadow. The building follows the Romanesque in style more than anything else. Massiveness characterizes the edifice. Solidity appears in every line. Handsome arches and pretty turrets grace many points, and richly-carved friezes and corners are introduced to advantage. The gables of the roof rise about 60 feet, the large arched window which occupies the front and centre of the building sloping gracefully away to the roof. The main entrances are on the front corners, each in a tower. That on the west, 22 feet square, rising to the height of 116 feet, was presented to the church by Mrs. Mary L. Mitchell as a memorial to her brother, Deacon Charles Benedict, one of the early officers of the church. The round tower on the other front corner has a diameter of 15 feet, and is 76 feet high. Where the two buildings are brought together is a third pinnacle, rising to a height of 55 feet.

To the person who sees the auditorium for the first time, next to its beauty and general adaptability as a house of worship the thing that strikes him most is its size. Here is a great square room with a deep gallery on two sides, having a seating capacity on the gently-sloping ground floor of 950 and in the gallery of 550. In addition, heavy sliding doors can be pushed up, throwing into the main room the chapel, where 350 additional seats can be arranged each within sight of the pastor. There are then 1,650 seats in view of the minister at the pulpit desk, and it is safe to say that he can easily make his voice heard by 350 more, without any of his hearers becoming cramped for room. There are three entrances to the room, each in a corner, through vestibules of ample dimensions, while the fourth corner, the one in the northeast, is taken up by the pulpit. This is a platform 15 feet deep and nearly twice as wide. The handsomely-carved desk and oak chairs are in keeping with the other furnishings of the room.

In the rear of the pulpit is a concaved recess, and, as all corners and angles in the interior construction of the room have been obliterated, it is believed that its acoustic properties are perfect. The pews, of handsome quartered oak, are built with three veneers to prevent warping, and all face the pulpit. They are easy and restful, and in their olive-tinted corduroy-plush cushions are highly ornamental. The aisles all radiate from the pulpit, and the pews vary in size to suit the numerical strength of every family in the parish. The choir gallery is on the broad side of the room, on the east, to the left of the pulpit. It is large and ample, with music rooms and dressing rooms underneath the organ. The organ was built by a well-known firm, and has forty speaking stops. The case is of oak, but the front is almost entirely of pipes, two massive towers on the corners being unique features. The keyboard is extended, and the organist faces the choir. The action is electric and the wind is furnished by rotary motors and bellows in a room in the cellar.

The extreme height of the auditorium is 37 feet, and no pillars obstruct any part of it, the ceiling being hung on trusses, although there are three polished marble columns in corners that add to the decorative features of the room. Geometrical motives form a great part of the detail of the interior decorating. The upper deck of the main ceiling is paneled in natural woods, and is connected with the main ceiling by a paneled Romanesque frieze in heavy relief. The main cove just below the ceiling is decorated in a conventional soft lily pattern on a cream ground. Below the cove and separated by a series of mouldings is the main frieze, which is a beautiful piece of Romanesque scrollwork in high relief effects, corresponding in color treatment with the main cove above. The entire side walls above the wainscoting are treated with a soft, neutral, ivory-gray background, paneled in relief with frescoed mouldings, in harmony in style and colorings with the decorations above. The wide cove under the gallery is handsomely decorated with a Byzantine Romanesque paneled frieze.

The chancel is a fitting concentration of both the architectural and decorative schemes. The style is mainly Gothic. The color treatment is of soft blue gray, buff and ivory shades, with strong lines of gold relief. The carpet has a conventional figure in olive green, and forms another effective color contrast. The whole effect shows richness of design in conjunction with simple color treatment, producing quiet richness, having character, which, however lacks assertiveness.

The Sunday school rooms, occupying the second and third floors of the annex, deserve attention. They are reached by two stairways on opposite sides. The arrangement of the room, for it is really all one, is modeled after that of John Wanamaker's in Philadelphia, and other modern Sunday school quarters. The Superintendent's platform is on the south side against the wall, and he has a sweep of the floor he is on, and that formed by a low-railed gallery on three sides of the room. The gallery is divided into class rooms, as is the space under it. There are nine of these class rooms, each separated from its neighbor by portieres. A library and a secretary's office are conveniently adjacent. The main room is lighted partly from the ceiling, where tinted windows receive their light from that admitted through other windows in a clear story. The room will accommodate 750 pupils at one time.

The chapel occupies the centre of the first floor, and is the room which can be connected with the church by the hanging doors. The room will seat 350, and when the connecting dining room and parlor are opened 500 can sit down to the social meetings. There are kitchens and pantries on this floor. These rooms are decorated in harmony with the auditorium, but in much simpler designs. The carpeting is the same. A ladies' parlor is a marvel of elegance. The heating is done by three furnaces which receive their cold air to heat from a mammoth revolving electric fan which in the Summer will force cold instead of hot air into the auditorium. The air can be changed by the system every twenty minutes.

There are to be several memorial windows, and the communion table, baptismal font, and many other features are memorials. The cornerstone was laid July 16, 1893.

The church is the largest of its denomination in Connecticut, with one exception. It has a membership of 926, and a Sunday school of 658, as well as a Christian Endeavor Society of 171. Its charities last year amounted to $4,821.22. The pastors are the Rev. Dr. John G. Davenport and the Rev. Frederick M. Hollister.

WHAT FREDERIC R. COUDERT SAYS

Thinks the Occupation of Corinto Will Be Only Temporary.

In an interview concerning the occupation of Corinto by the British, and the question as to whether the United States has exacted a pledge from England that the occupation will be only temporary, Frederic R. Coudert said yesterday:

"Undoubtedly the State Department has received from Great Britain's representatives a satisfactory assurance in this regard. I judge this to be the case from my personal acquaintance with the three gentlemen who are dictating our Government's policy. An Administration that would not enforce the principle of the non-occupation by foreigners of American territory might as well make its last testament and call in an undertaker.

"The British are going down there to collect a claim which has never been adjudicated by any other power than themselves, which rather shocks a law-abiding citizen. They are at once the plaintiff, the Judge, and executioner.

"I understand that Nicaragua was willing enough to arbitrate. If the affair had been that of the United States, Germany, or France, it would have been arbitrated. But little Nicaragua was not important enough to get up an arbitration with, and they have throttled her.

"Now, if the Nicaraguans had been scared into submission, paid over the $75,000, and Admiral Stephenson had gone back with the money, we would have had nothing to say. But if they are going to blow up towns on our continent, if they are going to take territory there and appropriate it, you will have a hornet's nest somewhere before long.

"Our sympathies would naturally go with the weak side, and particularly with the American side. In an age where we are trying to settle all international questions by arbitration, to see them setting the British lion to roaring and foaming at the mouth and lashing his tail is discouraging. In 1895! It is a pity.

"You cannot tell what these Spaniards will do. No matter how degenerate they may be politically, they are all brave when their patriotism is touched."

Place for De Witt C. Wheeler.

Ex-Police Commissioner De Witt Clinton Wheeler is in office again. The Dock Commissioners yesterday appointed him a Dock Master. The salary is $1,500 a year.

Death of Augustus Frank.

Augustus Frank of Warsaw, N. Y., died at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon.

An Ardent Inquiry.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A burning question of the day is, Why shouldn't an official get hot when he's fired?

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

FACIAL HUMORS

Prevented by

Cuticura Soap

ASHAMED TO BE SEEN because of disfiguring facial humors is the condition of thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in CUTICURA SOAP is to be found the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

BUSINESS BUILDING WRECKED

House in Franklin Street Occupied by Mohlman & Co. Falls In Early This Morning—Fire Follows.

A five-story business building at 156 Franklin Street, occupied by J. H. Mohlman & Co., wholesale grocers and importers, fell at 1:15 this morning.

A few minutes later flames shot out from the wrecked structure.

The crash was heard for many blocks around, and policemen from all directions went running to the spot. Charles Shafmyer, the outside watchman, turned in a fire alarm, which brought six engines. As soon as the extent of the ruin was seen, the battalion chief turned in two more alarms. Fifteen engines were put to work on the building, and with difficulty the flames were got under control.

The cause of the accident is a mystery. The upper part of the building was new, being placed on the foundations and lower part of an old house. The grocery firm had just moved in and was about to open up business.

The watchman who turned in the alarm disappeared when the engines arrived and could not be found, but David M. Grannis, a policeman, said that a moment before the building fell no trace of smoke or fire had been visible. He had passed the building a minute before and was quite certain as to this.

The building was heated from the basement and when the floors fell in they were probably ignited by the furnace. For some time the premises of J. C. Kellogg, manufacturer of extracts, and Isner, Mendelsohn & Co., importers, on each side of the burning building, were in danger and were only saved by the exertions of the firemen.

The damage will amount to considerably over $100,000. On whom the loss will chiefly fall, in addition to Mohlman & Co., could not be learned this morning. The building extends back to North Moore Street. Half the width of Franklin Street was blocked by the ruins.

FIRST HUDSON RIVER TRAINS

EXPRESS RAN TO SING SING IN THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

Carried Sprinklers to Lay the Dust—Sunday Trains Accused of Importing New-York Vagabonds.

SING SING, N. Y., April 27.—Some very curious facts in connection with the first running of trains on the then Hudson River Railroad have recently been discovered in looking over the old and worn files of The Westchester Herald, a weekly newspaper which used to be published in this village many years ago by the late Caleb Roscoe, who is remembered by many of the older residents of this village.

While the railroad was being built, and after trains had begun to run from New-York to this village and to Peekskill, twelve miles further up the road, now the place of holding the annual State encampments of the National Guard of the State of New-York, a great deal of complaint was made by the passengers about the clouds of dust which were stirred up and filled the cars and discolored the clothes of those within. To obviate this the railroad company attached sprinklers to the passenger trains, which, as they whirled along, showered the roadbed, and it was by this means kept in a moist condition. The trains, of course, were not run with anything like the frequency of the present day. It would be a novel sight to see one of those old sprinkling cars attached, for instance, to the Empire State Express of today as it flies northward at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

At that time Editor Roscoe came out with an editorial on the dust question, and suggested another plan to lay the dust, or, rather, to avoid it. His plan was the seeding or grassing of the entire road, which he considered would far more effectually protect passengers from the evil so generally complained of. He did not think it would be a difficult matter to introduce soil upon the gravel or sandy roadbed, or apply fertilizing agents that would quicken the seed and in one year bring forth a crop of grass that would render the roadbed free from dust. The expense, he claimed, of such a protection—which would be lasting—was not to be compared to the constantly-recurring detention and the expense of sprinklers to every train.

In his paper of June 7, 1851, he said that "the magnificent work was completed by the close of last month, and on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst., a large passenger train, all the way from Albany, came thundering along the track, conveying its living burden to the City of New-York in double-quick time."

On Oct. 14, of the same year, he gave a full account of the celebration which was held on the completion of the work, which took place on the 8th. Special trains left the different stations of the road on that day in such time as to bring the concourse of people together at the company's station at East Albany a little after 11 o'clock. The passing trains were greeted at all of the principal stations with the roar of cannon and the shouts of citizens.

Soon after the arrival of the trains at their destination the guests sat down to a collation. Toasts were proposed, and speeches delivered. Among those who spoke were Gov. Hunt, Gen. Marcy, Mayor Kingsland of New-York; James Boorman, President of the road, and Gen. Aaron Ward of Sing Sing.

One of the toasts proposed was to "John Stevens, who first projected a railroad on the Hudson," and another was to "James Boorman, not the President of the road, but the individual who first started it."

Mr. Boorman, in his speech, informed the stockholders that the prospect was that the $6,000,000 of bonds and $4,000,000 of stock would undoubtedly all be used up, but he was sure they would give another million to lay a double track next year. To this the stockholders gave a unanimous "Aye."

The speed of the express train was then said to be unsurpassed, having made its trip from New-York to Sing Sing in three and one-half hours.

An issue of the paper of about that time makes the announcement, which in these days would be considered startling, that James Boorman had tendered his resignation as one of the Board of Directors, in consequence, principally, of a resolution adopted by the board to run a passenger train on Sundays between the City of New-York and the village of Poughkeepsie.

The road issued a bulletin that "on and after Sunday, May 23, the Sunday mail train will be dispatched from Canal Street, instead of from Chambers Street, as heretofore"; and that "a train will also leave Canal Street on Sundays at 7:30 A. M., for Poughkeepsie, stopping at all intermediate stations, and, returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 4:30 P. M.

The newspaper, commenting on this notice, said: "It was one of the boasts of this company that no trains should be run on the Sabbath. But, hoping to increase the business of the road, a Sunday train is now started, to bring weekly the loafers and vagabonds of New-York to this and all places intervening between Poughkeepsie and that city on Sabbath excursions of riot and pleasure."

MAY PROVE TO BE A MURDER

E. J. Cowpers Dies with a Broken Jaw—Ernest Wisner Arrested.

Edwin J. Cowpers, twenty-five years old, died at the home of his parents, 483 Pearl Street, at 10:30 o'clock last night, under circumstances that lead the police of the Oak Street Station to conclude that he was the victim of an assault at the hands of Ernest Wisner, twenty-four years old, a bookbinder at 55 Rose Street.

Wisner was arrested. He denies that he assaulted Cowpers, or even laid a finger on him.

Young Cowpers is a son of A. Cowpers, an Excise Inspector. He went home late Saturday night, with a broken jaw and his head bandaged. He refused to say how he had received his injuries.

Dr. Manning of 85 Madison Street was called in. He said Edwin's jaw had been fractured, but it was evident that his injury had been attended to in some hospital. Dr. Manning called every day to see the young man, and yesterday he said Edwin was getting along all right and that he would pull through.

Edwin's father went to his room at 10:30 o'clock last night and found the young man dead in bed. Dr. Manning was called in and said that he had died a short time before.

The police discovered after investigation that Cowpers had an altercation in Frank A. Sauer's saloon, at 233 William Street, with Ernest Wisner. Wisner said Cowpers had attacked him, but he dodged the blow; but Cowpers fell to the floor. He was attended at the Hudson Street Hospital.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

TO HAVE A NEW MILK EXCHANGE

Producers and City Dealers to Organize with a Capital of $25,000—May Raise the Price.

A meeting of milk producers and dealers who do business in the New-York market held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mercantile Exchange Building, 6 Harrison Street, and by a vote of 16 to 5 it was decided to form a new Milk Exchange, with a paid-up capital of $25,000. The shares are to be $20 each, and a holder of five shares is to be eligible to a Directorship.

George Slaughter of Campbell Hall, N. Y., acted as Chairman.

The resolution to form the new Exchange was adopted after considerable discussion between the producers and the New-York City dealers.

Ex-Senator Seely of Litchfield, Conn., a large milk producer and representing an association of producers along the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was the most outspoken of the opponents of the New-York men. He wished to have a constitution that would prevent the city dealers forming a combination to get all the Directors and regulate things to suit themselves. He also opposed the regulation of the Exchange by which the $25,000 capital should be invested in real estate, bond, or mortgage, or in trust company and kept intact, while interest and assessments, above actual expenses, should be added constantly to it. He wanted the earnings of the Exchange to be distributed pro rata among the stockholders and the assessment of $2 a year remitted whenever possible.

Ex-Senator Richardson of Goshen, N. Y., who was active against the old Milk Exchange, also advocated a careful wording of the constitution to prevent the control of the Exchange by any clique.

J. A. McBride of Deckertown, N. J., who originated the plan of the new Exchange that was adopted, advocated the acceptance of the plan as first broached, without allowing any idea of combinations, either of city dealers or country producers, to creep into the workings of the Exchange. To satisfy Mr. Seely, Mr. McBride introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the books of the Exchange should be open till May 10, till which time one-half the stock, $12,500, should be reserved for producers, in order to insure them a fair representation in the Exchange.

W. A. Lawrence of Chester, N. Y.; J. A. McBride of Deckertown, N. J.; C. H. C. Beakes of New-York, M. N. Sanford of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; George Slaughter of Campbell Hall, N. Y.; I. L. Jordan of Middletown, N. Y.; T. B. Harbison of Philadelphia, Penn.; Joseph Laemmle of New-York, and J. E. Wells of Chester and Goshen, N. Y., were appointed to draw up a constitution.

E. D. Woodhull, Secretary, was authorized to receive subscriptions for stock at the rooms of the Creamery Men's Fire Insurance Company, in the Mercantile Exchange Building, until May 10.

J. Laemmle of New-York, L. H. Sanford of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; J. P. Work of Brooklyn, F. D. Jackson of Hoboken, N. J.; H. Seile of Newark, N. J.; T. B. Harbison of Philadelphia, ex-Senator Seely of Litchfield, Conn.; J. E. Wells of

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

SHOULD CHURCHES ADVERTISE?

Discussed by Charles A. Dana and Others at the Meeting of the Methodist Social Union.

"Should Churches and Their Services be Generally Advertised? If so, In What Manner and to What Extent?" was a subject discussed by Charles A Dana of The New-York Sun, Herbert F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, N. C Fowler, Jr., advertising specialist, and others at the regular monthly meeting of the Methodist Social Union, held at Jaeger's Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last evening.

A special feature of the gathering was an interesting, but somewhat bizarre exhibition of French, English, and American billposters. All of them, it was asserted, had been designed by artists of renown, and they comprised every available subject, from a treatrical lithograph to chocolat menier and Pears' soap.

R. B. Kelly presided. On his right sat Mr. Dana, and next to Mrs. Kelly Mr. Gunnison. The others present included S. W. Bowne, Bishop Fowler, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Depew, W. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, E. Kilpatrick, B. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Keys, John Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. William Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Downes, Miss Betty, W. Betty. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hook, A. Carmichael, Jr., S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren, Jesse Howell, W. A. Owen, the Rev. J. M. King, D. D., Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morgan, W. J. Stitt, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Dean, R. W. Courtney, E. Anderson, I. H. Tifft, A. Chellborg, Hiram Merritt, Miss C. W. Fuller, Mrs. M. C. Miller, J. A. Roberts, Thomas Kilpatrick, J. J. Shauasy, the Rev. C. S. Hanover, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. J. Underford, Mr. and Mrs. Sielcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. F. Miller, Mrs. De Haven, Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith, E. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, Dr. C. S. Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Meloney, the Rev. S. F. Jones, D. D., Miss Jones, Mrs. Smith, W. H. B. Totten, S. C. Hill, Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., Mrs. Crawford, the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, D. D., Dr. S. Kelly, the Rev. A. V. Dail, D. D., Mrs. Dail, the Rev. W. J. Johnston, D. D., Mrs. Johnston, the Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. R. S Anderson Mr. Mason, Mr. Ramsdell, and Mr. Downs.

President Kelly made a brief opening speech in which he outlined the evening's topic and introduced Mr. Dana.

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven," was the text around which Mr. Dana framed a charming little sermon. He advised his hearers that the Scriptures made it very plain that they should advertise the Gospel. As to the best manner of advertising church announcements, he thought it useless to print the notice on a handbill and paste it on a wall, neither was it advisable to use the style of a flamboyant poster that faced him, or the Trilby style of advertising. He advocated judicious advertising in the newspapers that reached and were read by the great mass of the people.

Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Eagle, spoke of the value of announcements of church services in the daily newspapers; N. C Fowler gave copious statistics concerning advertisements in papers throughout the country, and Bishop Fowler of Minneapolis spoke chiefly on the work of the Methodist Church.

THE BEEF PACKERS SAY THEY LOSE MONEY

Allege that They Are Not Responsible for Prevailing High Prices.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A sworn statement made by E. J. Martyn of the Chicago firm of Armour & Co. concerning the profits and losses of that concern's beef slaughtering business for the past sixteen months has been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Referring to the share that the dressed-beef business had borne in the commercial hardships of the past two years, Mr. Martyn declares that during 1894 cattle were fairly plenty and the beef slaughterers pushed the business to the utmost, each trying to outvie the other in the production of dressed beef and the opening of branch houses, until now there is hardly a town in the East capable of consuming a carload of beef per week but has two beef houses, while the larger towns have from four to six, where one-half the number could easily care for the business. At the Eastern markets, which are the principal outlets, the public was short of both money and work, and dragged the prices of dressed beef down to the lowest possible point, and as dressed beef cannot be held any more than fresh fish, the public got it very cheaply.

At the first of the year it became apparent that the supply of cattle was short, and beef slaughterers were obliged to put their delivery houses on shorter commons. Cattle and beef began to advance slowly, the rise culminating in April, when live cattle were on an average $1.50 per 100 pounds higher than in January. Retailers became excited and pushed their prices up, fearful that the advance would continue, and that their next supply would cost them more money. This caused consumption to fall off, and immediately dressed beef and cattle broke sharply during the second week in April.

One thing people could not understand was why dressed beef should advance more rapidly than the price of live cattle. The reason for this is that the value of the hides, horns, and offal from a steer costing $3 per hundred is applied to reduce the price of the dressed beef. If cattle advance a cent or two per hundred, the retail does not catch the advance. Arguing further in this direction, he quotes the market report, which shows:

"There is a shortage on the average weight of cattle at Chicago for the period of the past week, as compared with the same week in 1894, of twenty pounds per head, and 20,000 cattle in number, equal, to a decreased supply of 12,400,000 pounds, or 2,000,000 pounds per day.

"At Omaha the decrease is even greater. The four principal cattle markets show a decrease since Jan. 1 of practically 300,000 head, or 200,000,000 pounds, from the receipts of the corresponding period of 1894. Armour & Co. would be very glad to slaughter the cattle of any Eastern or other butcher for a compensation of $1 per head, paying full prices for the hides, tallow, and offal, and continue the business as long as the other party desired."

Inclosed in the document presented by Mr. Martyn to Secretary Morton is an abstract from the books of Armour & Co., showing results on 421,720 cattle slaughtered and marketed in the year ended Nov. 3, 1894, of an average loss per head of 17.4 cents. This includes the tabular memoranda showing: Live cattle, 421,720, weighing 479,917,330; dressed weight, 264,418,440, which, together with salaries, labor, fuel, refrigeration, &c., present a total of $18,063,025.70. A counter statement, giving the credit with a deduction of all expenses, including bad debts, &c., shows a loss of $73,230.42, and, as above stated, 17.4 cents per head. A similar showing on 54,644 cattle slaughtered and marketed during November and December, 1894, exhibits a loss per head of 16.7 cents, while better figures are given on 56,948 cattle slaughtered and marketed during January and February, 1895, in which a gain per head of 45.18 cents is recorded, with one of 21 cents per head on 44,352 cattle slaughtered during the period of Feb. 25 to April 30.

Names Its Campaign Committee.

President Elihu Root of the Republican Club has announced the club's Campaign Committee for this year.

The list includes Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Samuel Thomas, James A. Blanchard, Henry L. Einstein, Cornelius N. Bliss, S. G. French, Edmund Wetmore, Col. C. H. Dennison, John Sabine Smith, John Proctor Clarke, E. W. Bloomingdale, Robert Kenzon, Cleries F. Horner, Job E. Hadley, and Frank D. Pavey.

HE DRANK STRONG COFFEE

Then, Too, the Rev. Dr. Ramsay Smoked Strong Cigars.

SO SAID SOME OF HIS PARISHIONERS

And Therefore They Desire His Resignation—But the Congregation and Presbytery Will Listen to No Such Step.

Because he smoked strong cigars and drank strong coffee were given as the reasons, yesterday, why the Rev. James S. Ramsay of the Harlem Presbyterian Church should sever his pastoral relations with his congregation. The Presbytery did not view the matter in the same light, and would not allow Dr. Ramsay to resign.

The New-York Presbytery came together in adjourned meeting at the First Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, for the specific purpose of taking action upon the resignation of Dr. Ramsay.

The galleries were filled with members of Dr. Ramsay's congregation, mainly women, and the attendance of members of the Presbytery was unusually large.

The Moderator, the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes of the Adams Memorial Church, opened the proceedings with prayer, in which he alluded to Dr. Ramsay's desire to sever his relations with his congregation, and asked the Divine blessing upon both Dr. Ramsay and his flock.

Upon motion of Prof. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary the proposed overture to the General Assembly for a definition of the relations that should be maintained between the New-York Presbytery and a seminary with which the General Assembly has not expressed approval was made a special order for next Monday's meeting of the Presbytery.

This will bring the Briggs controversy once more to the front, the opponents to the Union Theological Seminary in the New-York Presbytery basing their objections to the seminary upon the retention of Prof. Briggs as one of its corps of instructors.

The friends of Dr. Briggs are likely to make an earnest effort at the meeting on Monday to prevent the resolution passing the Presbytery.

The resignation of Dr. Ramsay was then taken up.

"It is with considerable embarrassment and with a sense of mortification that I appear before you in the position that I occupy this afternoon," said Dr. Ramsay at the outset. "I represent one of the longest pastorates in this city, and those of you who have long been pastors can understand what it means.

"When anything comes between a pastor and his work, it is better for the sake of harmony that the pastor should sever his relations with his church, and it was for this reason that I tendered a resignation of the pastoral charge which I have held for more than twenty years.

"I have resigned, not because I have received a call to another field; I have not, and up to the time of the beginning of the present trouble I can safely say that I never wanted another church. I was perfectly satisfied in my own, because it came to be my home, and there were many things I could not lay aside for money or a loftier position.

"I did not resign, either, for any special financial troubles. We had some slight financial difficulty during the last year by reason of the existing financial depression, but our church was not seriously affected thereby.

"I have resigned because there exists a number of disaffected persons in my church who would like to see a change of pastors; and here let me state that I have never expressed nor do I have any personal objection to any man making any objection to me or criticising me or any points of my ministry or my methods, provided he does it in a correct way. I feel that the members of my church have the right to judge whether I am the man for the place or not.

"This dissatisfaction began about a year ago. At that time a prominent member of my church came to me and said that he had something very serious to tell me—that a large number of my people were dissatisfied. It was a blow that struck me in the heart, for I was not prepared for it. For the first time in my life I felt lonely and so I told my people that at the close of the year I expected to sever my relations with the church.

"Of course there was considerable manifestation of feeling, and just before I went away on my Summer vacation, this same gentleman came to me and told me that he had been utterly mistaken in regard to dissatisfaction existing concerning my pastorate. He said 'I find nineteen-twentieths of your people are solidly for you.'

"It was then that I was induced to withdraw my previous resignation.

"These things went on until a comparatively short time ago, when, at the close of a Sabbath day, that I thought was especially prosperous, I had occasion to pass into a room that I rarely entered on the Sabbath day, and there, to my surprise, I found the session of my church gathered, and I had not been invited and evidently was not expected to be there. I shrank back, as I saw every member of my session was present, and excused myself, and that night I settled the question that brings me here to-day. I subsequently learned that the meeting had been called for the purpose of dismissing me.

"I do not think that where officers of a church meet to talk about a man, to talk about a minister they should ask him to be present to attest his bravery and his innocence. This meeting was altogether without precedent, and in violation of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church."

Dr. Ramsay expressed himself as against modern innovations, and stated that was one of the reasons why his opponents desired him to resign.

The Rev. Dr. D. G. McMillin told of a meeting held at the Harlem Presbyterian Church on Monday of last week, at which, by a vote of 193 to 12, resolutions were passed to the effect that the congregation desired the Presbytery not to acquiesce in Dr. Ramsay's request to resign. John W. Mack, Prof. Herring, and Lincoln A. Stewart had been appointed Commissioners to present the views of the congregation to the Presbytery.

"It is not the pastor we want to get rid of; it is the session," was what Mr. Stewart told the Presbytery, amid much laughter.

"The objections that were raised to Dr. Ramsay's pastorate by the twelve who voted against the resolutions were described by Mr. Mack as follows:

"The reason why these members antagonized Dr. Ramsay, as given by themselves, is that he drinks strong coffee and smokes cigars, and they say his constitution has been undermined. They allege that he is often late in attending the services of the church, and that there was a deficit of $2,000 in the finances of the church last year."

Mr. Mack characterized the objections to Dr. Ramsay as trivial. The Rev. Dr. Bliss offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, First, That the Presbytery declines to concur in the request of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay for the dissolution of the pastoral relation between himself and the Harlem Presbyterian Church.

"Secondly, That we record our heartfelt appreciation of the ability and fidelity of Dr. Ramsay in his Presbyterian and pastoral relations for so many years, and we take pleasure in commending him anew to the affection and support of the people over whom we believe he has in the providence of God been placed."

Elder Cochrane of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, who has been prominent in his opposition to Dr. Ramsay, made an effort to speak, but objections were raised by Dr. John Hall, Dr. Alexander Wylie, Dr. Scherer, Dr. Sutton, and others.

The Moderator finally ruled that Mr. Cochrane was entitled to speak, he being a member of the Presbytery. He made a long rambling statement, in which he said Dr. Ramsay had told him that he had passed through a Gethsemane. Then he went on to say:

"I have kept my eyes open, and have kept my ears open, and there have been dreadful things happening in the Harlem Presbyterian Church."

"You ought to have kept your mouth shut," said Dr. Mullally, who immediately afterward apologized for his unparliamentary language.

Then Mr. Cochrane came to the coffee and cigars, and said physicians had told him that, if used to excess, they would impair a man's health. He next remarked:

"If I so desired, I could make the most awful revelations about things that have taken place in the Harlem Presbyterian Church."

This last statement raised a tremendous row. Dr. Duffield urged the Moderator to compel Mr. Cochrane to finish his interminable harangue. Dr. Ramsay protested against the innuendoes of Mr. Cochrane, with the result that the latter was called upon to retract his allusions to Dr. Ramsay or have the whole matter made the subject of trial.

"I am perfectly willing to make these revelations at the proper time," said Mr. Cochrane. "I am making no personal charges against Dr. Ramsay."

"Do you withdraw and retract any charges which may have seemed to have made against the personal character of Dr. Ramsay?" asked the Moderator.

"I do," somewhat unwillingly muttered Elder Cochrane, and the matter dropped.

The resolutions proposed by Dr. Bliss were then passed without any dissenting votes, and the women in the galleries clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs.

Then the Rev. Dr. Gillette moved that the sessions of the Harlem Church be dissolved and another, in harmony with the congregation, be elected. This was adopted.

The meeting took a recess at 7:30 o'clock and met again at 8 o'clock to listen to sermons by seven candidates for the ministry, who were examined in the various studies at the last meeting. The sermons were satisfactory, and licenses were granted to the preachers.

The young men were Alois Barta, Jaroslan Dobias, Morris Frank, Frank D. Kerwood, M. M. Minassian, George Storner, and Edward S. Chichester.

CALLED JUDGE DEUEL IMPERTINENT

Justice Grady's Explanation of His Failure to Vote on His Colleague's Motion—To Test Magistrates Law.

The feeling of the Police Justices toward Justice Deuel was plainly shown at the meeting held by the Justices at the Jefferson Market Police Court last night. Justice Grady made one or two very bitter remarks which were passed unnoticed, but, for a few minutes, it looked as if there was going to be a row.

The meeting was late in getting to order. There was a long discussion of the Justices in the private examination room before the session began, and none of the Justices would tell what had been done at that conference.

When the meeting was finally called to order, with Justice Ryan in the chair, the following Justices were present: Voorhees, Martin, Weldo, Grady, Hogan, Feitner, Deuel, McMahon, Meade, Simms, and Tainter.

Probationary Clerk McIlhinny was made a permanent clerk for the term of two years. Arthur Erdofy, an interpreter, who has been serving in probationary term, was made an interpreter for two years at $1,200 a year. Justice Deuel then moved to have James Nugent, a stenographer, who has been on probation, appointed. All of the Justices concurred, with the exception of Justice Martin, who voted "No," and Justice Grady, who refused to vote.

Justice Grady jumped to his feet, his face white with rage, and shouted:

"I am so surprised at the impertinence of this man, who has withdrawn himself from association with this board since the first of last January, coming in here for his little share of patronage, that I have no voice to record a vote."

Justice Deuel made no reply.

After the meeting another secret session was held. The Justices refused to divulge the object of the conference. It is understood, however, that it has been decided that a contest of the new law abolishing the offices of the Justices will be made.

TO CUT CANADIAN OFFICIAL SALARIES

A Bill Presented in Commons to Reduce the Expenses.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 29.—Mr. McMullen (Liberal) has given notice to-night of a bill which he intends introducing in the House to reduce the salaries of all the Lieutenant Governors in the Dominion. He proposes to reduce the salary of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec from $10,000 to $6,000 each. For the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, the territories, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, he makes the salary $5,000 instead of $7,000 as now. He proposes the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to be $4,000 instead of $7,000. The total reduction by his bill would be about $30,000.

This movement is in line with Mr. Mulock's bill to reduce the salary of the Governor General, to assist in meeting the deficits which the Government has now on hand, and which are expected next year.

Mr. Foster, in presenting his estimates to-day, showed a decrease of $1,682,000 in expenditures as compared with the estimates of last year.

Carey—Lewis.

Miss Madeline Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, was married at noon yesterday in Trinity Chapel to Frederick Foster Carey. It was one of the largest weddings of the season. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector of the church.

Miss Mabel A. Lewis was the maid of honor, and Miss Marion Carey, Miss Anzonetta Dash, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Jennie Tiffany, and Miss Marie Winthrop were the bridesmaids. The Misses Edith Kane and Maude Wolfe, cousins of the bride, made two very pretty flower girls. The best man was Frederick Prime Delafield, and the ushers were Walter H. Lewis, Jr., William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Butler Williamson, George Gray, Richmond Talbot, and Ambrose D. Henry.

A small reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 11 East Thirty-fifth Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester is at the Holland.

—Bishop C. H. Fowler of Minneapolis is at the St. Denis.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont is at the Murray Hill.

—Surgeon General M. O. Terry of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Waldorf.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—José M. Yrigoyen of the Peruvian Legation, at Washington is at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts and P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are at the Windsor.

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OBITUARY RECORD.

Michael B. Lemon.

Michael B. Lemon, representative from Allegheny County in the Pennsylvania Assembly, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Sturtevant House, from consumption.

Mr. Lemon was fifty-one years old, and was the Dean of the House at the time of his death.

Consumption, from which Mr. Lemon had been suffering, became alarming last December, and he made a trip to Bermuda in March, and arrived here from there two weeks ago and put up at the Sturtevant House. Since the time of his arrival there he had been hovering between life and death.

Mr. Lemon was born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Penn. His father was a farmer, and he received a public school education. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in a company of zouaves, and at the battle of the Wilderness was wounded nine times and subsequently confined to a hospital for four months. Six months after the conclusion of the war he was honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant, and went to Pittsburg, where he became connected with the firm of William J. Friday, a wholesale whisky dealer, retaining his connection with them up to the time of his death.

In 1875 he entered politics, and was made President of the School Board of Pittsburg. He served a number of terms in that position, and resigned to accept the nomination of State Senator. He was elected, and at the time of his death was serving his sixth term of office.

Two brothers, who live at Sigourney, Iowa, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Frees of Pittsburg, survive him.

He was ex-Past Grand Master of the Order of Elks, District Delegate for the State of Pennsylvania of the same order, a prominent Mason, a member of the Order of American Mechanics, of the Veteran Legion of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Order of Elks.

The body will be removed to Pittsburg, where it will be interred this morning. It will be accompanied by Mr. Maddy, Nick Engle, representing New-York Lodge of Elks, No. 1, and Joseph Weber, who attended the dead man during his illness. There will be no services held in this city.

The Rev. James G. Craighead, D. D.

The Rev. James G. Craighead, D. D., died at the Presbyterian Hospital, in this city, on Sunday, April 28, at the age of seventy-two years.

He was ordained by the Third Presbytery of New-York after being graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. He worked with Dr. Henry M. Field from 1856 to 1870 as part owner and editor of The New-York Evangelist. He was compelled by ill health to dispose of his interest, and went to Europe. On his reutrn he worked with zealous interest for the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia. The Chair of Theology in Harvard University at Washington, D. C., was tendered him, and for ten years he held the position of Dean of that department of instruction. Dr. Craighead, during his connection with The Evangelist, resided at Bergen Heights, beyond Jersey City, where he took an active interest in the First Presbyterian Church of that place.

His wife, a daughter of the late Jesse Van Auken of this city, a daughter, and two sons survive him. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 10 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Hannibal I. Kimball.

Hannibal I. Kimball, who died late Saturday night at the home of his brother, E. N. Kimball, in Brookline, Mass., was a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and had lived there twenty-five years subsequent to the war. He was one of the leaders in the development of the railroad enterprises of the South. He was also a banker, having offices in Atlanta, New-York, and London.

Mr. Kimball gave munificently to the City of Atlanta, and presented the Capitol Building to the State of Georgia. He was the proprietor of the Kimball House, in Atlanta, and was the organizer of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was the Director General of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition last year, and during the World's Fair he was President of the Board of Judges and took an active part in promoting the welfare of the exposition.

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son. One daughter, Mrs. W. B. Covell, lives in Chicago, and the other, Miss Mae Kimball, is a resident of New-York City. The son, Mr. H. I. Kimball, Jr., is a graduate of Harvard College in the class of '94, and is one of the proprietors of the Chap-Book.

John Van Vorst.

John Van Vorst, a prominent resident of Jersey City, died on Sunday at Freehold, at the residence of Mrs. James B. Vredenbergh, his daughter. He was born on Sept. 25, 1823. His ancestors, at the beginning of the century, owned nearly all the territory now comprised in that part of the city lying east of the Heights. The estate was portioned in 1842. Mr. Van Vorst made extensive improvements in his share, but finally became involved to so great an extent that he was obliged to turn all his property over to his creditors. Mrs. Van Vorst relinquished her dower in order that there might be no cloud upon the conveyance.

When Mr. Van Vorst's sister, Mrs. J. D. Miller, died a few years later, she left him a considerable portion of her share of their father's estate.

Mr. Van Vorst was a Democrat, and was five times elected to the Assembly between 1851 and 1868. One son and two daughters survive him.

William Olmsted.

William Olmsted died at his New-York residence, on Central Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, of apoplexy.

He was born in New-York in 1853, where he resided until 1877, when he entered the law office of Close & Robertson, White Plains, of which firm Judge William H. Robertson was a member. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and soon after entered the correspondence bureau of the New-York Custom House, which position he held till the time of his death. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, his great-grandfather having been Major David Olmsted, one of the Colonists who give the alarm before the battle of Lexington. Mr. Olmsted was a veteran of the National Guard of New-York State, having been a Corporal in Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn.

He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at Grace Church at 2:15 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Canon Moreau, Chaplain of the Canadian Papal Zouaves on the occasion of their excursion to Italy, died at his parish, St. Barthelemi, Berthier County, Canada, Sunday night.

—Charles J. Mathew, Swiss Consul in St. Louis for twelve years, and founder of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, forty years ago, died on Sunday night.

—Denis Barry, Judge of the Circuit Court in Montreal, died Sunday night.

And Mr. Siskind Was Not Disciplined.

Some of the Platt Republican election district leaders in the Fifteenth Assembly District proposed to discipline Isaac J. Siskind last night by charging him with having worked for Mr. Cleveland in 1892.

Mr. Siskind, who is a Brookfield Republican, attended the meeting of the election district Captains at the Assembly district headquarters and made the announcement that he had just secured twenty-one appointments from the Dock Commissioners. No effort was made to discipline him.

He says that such talk is all nonsense; that he has always been a Republican, and that he controls the district.

WOMAN'S LAW SCHOOL ALUMNAE

An Enjoyable Dinner at the Hotel St. Denis—Speeches by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Sutro, Gen. Wilson, and Others.

It was one of the prettiest dinners of the season at which the alumnae of the Woman's Law School of the University of the City of New-York gathered at the Hotel St. Denis last evening, and they had many guests.

The long tables, glistening with glass and china, to the sparkle of which was added the more evanescent one of champagne, were massed with great sweet pink roses. The roses covered the cloth and rose above it in soft clusters, mingling with Easter lilies and maidenhair fern.

It was a pretty dinner in more ways than one. There are very charming women among these students, who know what they may and what they may not do, because their legal catechism says they may or may not. There were many sweet faces, snowy arms, white necks, and pretty gowns.

Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, the President, was lovely in a beautiful white gown as she went in to dinner on the arm of Judge Daly. Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, who was acting President last Winter during Mrs. Shainwald's absence, was charming in an exquisite gown. Mrs. Theodore Sutro, in a beautiful French gown of blue, with diamonds sparkling around her throat, was as pretty as usual.

Mrs. Russell Sage, who occupied a place of honor at the President's table, was in black. After the dinner she gave an account of one of the first educational efforts made for women by Miss Emma Willard.

Miss Helen Gould, who is a recent graduate of the law classes, was in a gown of pearl gray silk.

Mayor Strong was to have been the honored guest of the evening, but he did not appear. There would have been havoc of the speechmaking in consequence, had not the women gracefully risen to the occasion and filled up the gaps.

There was a great deal about the Mayor in Chancellor MacCracken's speech—the Mayor and bi-partisanship, and the university—and his reference to the city's Chief Magistrate was received with much applause.

It is only fair to the Mayor to say that he expected to attend the dinner until the last minute, but his municipal duties detained him at his office until 6:30 o'clock. The lateness of the hour and another engagement later in the evening, compelled him to send a note of regret.

Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn was also expected to be present, and he was unable to attend on account of illness.

There were several bright speeches made, among the speakers being Mrs. Jamile de M. Lozier, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. Sutro, and Mrs. Shainwald.

Judge Joseph F. Daly spoke. Gen. James Grant Wilson, Ellis H. Roberts, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, and St. Clair McKelway also spoke. The latter told the alumnae that one great thing they would probably learn in their legal studies would be never to be their own lawyers or their own clients.

It was late when the speeches were over. Then there was music by Miss Jordan, Stanford Brown, and B. H. A. Hofman, with Miss Dorothy Clinton at the piano. It was generally conceded that the second annual banquet of the alumnae was even more successful than the first one.

FOR AMERICAN ART STUDENTS

Proposed that a Syndicate Be Formed to Erect a Studio Building in Paris for Women.

A meeting was held last night at 404 Fifth Avenue of persons interested in the proposition to build an educational and art institute in Paris, for American young women.

It is proposed to acquire a site in Paris at a cost of about $40,000, and to construct a building containing lecture rooms, studios, and living accommodations for about 100 students, at an additional cost of $90,000. The meeting last night was for the purpose of furthering the project.

E. Ellery Anderson presided. About thirty-three persons were present. The Chairman suggested that a committee of promoters be appointed, to be organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with power to issue $150,000 worth of stock in 1,500 shares, at $100 each. He thought, he said, that in the large cities in this country they could easily find 1,500 persons ready to subscribe $100 each toward the project.

Col. Henry H. Adams said that all the work that had so far been done in the direction of procuring an art institute in Paris for American girls had been accomplished by Mrs. Walden Pell, whose salon had always been open to American young women in that city, and by Miss Mathilda Smedley of 118 West Eighty-fourth Street, this city. The latter had visited Paris and personally obtained the promised support of many distinguished French artists to the project.

The following Committee on Promotion was chosen, with power to increase the number from eleven to fifteen:

E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Thomas Hunter, Edward Mitchell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William G. Choate, Justice John F. Dillon, John D. Crimmins, and Gen. J. Frederick Pierson.

Letters commending the undertaking were received from Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Frederick D. Grant, and others.

Among those present last night were Mrs. Augusta Anderson, H. Daur, Mrs. Helen E. Adams, Miss H. H. Du Bois, Mrs. N. Comstock Du Bois, Mrs. C. Scott, C. W. Kraushaar, H. R. Butler, Miss Matilda Smedley, Mrs. M. Morgan, Miss Morgan, W. T. Scott, Miss Comstock, Lathan Morgan, Miss Lilly Bird, and Dr. Elizabeth Johnson.

The Circus Popular in Brooklyn.

Despite the bad weather yesterday, the circus was well patronized in Brooklyn, where the big tents have been erected at Saratoga Avenue and Halsey Street. The entire programme which was given at Madison Square Garden was presented, and evidently pleased the audience.

There were great crowds around the big tents all day, and fakirs of every description were near the grounds and did a thriving business in peanuts and temperance beverages during the afternoon. The water carnival was given in its entirety, and the fearless dive of Lewis Golden made a decided sensation.

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Nature's Great Remedy in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Physicians of world-wide renown indorse it.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis,
Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New-York:
"For the past four years I have used
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
in the treatment of **chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit.**"

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond,
Washington, D. C., Surgeon General U. S. Army, (retired,) formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New-York, &c.
"I have for some time made use of the
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
in cases of affections of the **nervous system** complicated with **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys** or with a **Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory.** Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the **Buffalo Water certainly acts better than any extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts.**"

G. Halstead Boyland, A. M., M. D.,
Of the Faculty of Paris and University of Leipsic, formerly Professor in the Baltimore Medical College:
"In cases of **Bright's Disease** in which **albumen in the urine reached as high as fifty per cent.,** I have known it under a course of
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
gradually diminish and finally disappear; at the same time other alarming symptoms were relieved and the sufferers restored to health."

Dr. Wm. B. Towles,
Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:
"The effects of
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
are marked in causing a disappearance of albumen from the urine. In a single case of **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,** I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond
Of New-York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:
"In all cases of **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,** I have found
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
of the greatest service in increasing the quantity of urine and in eliminating the albumen."

Dr. Harvey L. Byrd
of Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College, formerly Professor of Practical Medicine, etc.:
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
"**It has an escertained value in Bright's Disease.** A knowledge of its action in that diease thus far would seem to warrant the belief that it would in many instances, at least in its early stages, arrest it entirely, and in its more advanced stage prove a decided comfort and palliative."

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Dr. W. C. Quinn
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with remarkable results in an advanced case of **Bright's Disease. Under its use the quantity of albumen rapidly diminished** and the general condition of the patient correspondingly improved."

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WHAT DOES THE CHURCH TEACH

Comments Upon the Recent Sermon of the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with interest the articles in your paper of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week entitled "Was His Sermon Heresy?" and "Heresy or Bad Faith." These articles affirm that the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Church, declared in a recent sermon that he did not believe in the physical resurrection of Christ's body, and also that Bishop Potter may be called upon to bring Dr. Newton to trial for heresy. The Rev. Dr. Newton is quoted as saying: "I do not believe the resurrection of Jesus Christ means the rising again from the tomb of the actual body laid away there."

This language is vague. It is probably the language of a reporter, and not the exact words of the sermon. The idea meant is probably that the very body in the tomb did rise again into newness of life, but that the resurrected body differed in some very marvelous manner from the body that died upon the cross: that is, the body upon the cross upon Good Friday was a physical body, but that the body emerging from the tomb on Easter Day was a spiritual body; or that there may be even another view, and that the physical body was transfigured into the spiritual body at the time of the ascension.

The Church teaches in her two creeds, the Apostles' and the Nicene, "The third day He rose again from the dead," and, "And the third day He rose again, according to the Scriptures." It is to be particularly noticed that no definition is given in these creeds as to the precise nature of the resurrection. The Church, in her Order for the Burial of the Dead, has chosen for the lesson St. Paul's magnificent discourse commencing, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," and in this very discourse St. Paul affirms the precise idea which the Rev. Dr. Newton simply repeats. Here are the exact words: "But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? And with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except that it die: and that which thou sow

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Norway.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Scarlet Letter.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Journalisten.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—7:45—Last Night of Opera.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Il Trovatore.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	57	45	3:30 P. M.	61	50
6 A. M.	55	43	6 P. M.	54	48
9 A. M.	58	45	9 P. M.	50	49
12 M.	59	47	12 P. M.	48	47

Average temperature yesterday 46¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 55¼

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ACCEPTANCE BY "THE CITY."

The provision of the Constitution of this State regarding bills for "special city laws" requires the return of such bills to the Legislature, "with the Mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same." In a city of the first class the Mayor "shall act for such city as to such bill," after a public hearing has been given. While this makes the Mayor's act of acceptance the act of the city of which he is the Mayor, it also makes it an act of the highest possible trust. If he exercises this power against the interests of the city and the wishes of its people, it will be in direct contravention of the purpose of the constitutional requirement.

This requirement is, in fact, the only substantial concession to the principle of home rule secured from the Constitutional Convention of last year. Its purpose was to afford a means of ascertaining the wishes of the people of any city in regard to legislation affecting that city alone, with a view to giving them effect. Authority was reserved to the Legislature to disregard the wishes of a city if it deemed best, after a fair opportunity for giving them consideration, and the Governor's final power of veto was left unimpaired.

How is Mayor Strong, with reference to any special measure affecting this city, to determine the wishes of its people? For one thing, it is the purpose of a public hearing to ascertain this, and if there are both advocates and opponents of a particular bill, it is for him to judge which more fairly represent the community, from their character and standing and from their statements. He can also fairly regard himself as officially representing the attitude of the people of the city upon any issue that was involved in his election.

If now a so-called reform measure awaits the action of the Mayor, and it is inconsistent with the platform upon which he was elected and is opposed by the "representatives of reform sentiment and action" who were instrumental in securing his nomination and election, and if it is favored only by men who are consistently striving to defeat the very reforms which his election was expected to accomplish, and to prevent legislation in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the city, what is he in the exercise of his high trust to do? Can he honestly certify acceptance by the city of an act of legislation to which he knows the public sentiment of the city is opposed? It might seem ridiculous to ask these questions but for the repeated assurances of politicians that Mayor Strong will "accept" the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill, in spite of the evidence that he cannot do so without betraying the trust committed to him. We are not prepared to believe it.

"AMERICAN RAILS."

We have already pointed out the reasons why foreign investors may have confidence in the future of our railway stocks and securities, if bought with any degree of prudence and intelligence. We had previously had occasion to show that much of the loss, and the resentment over loss, incurred in such securities was due to the fact that the "investors" were more eager than wise, and we quoted from the columns of The London Economist, in proof of our statement, a list of the speculations that had brought most grief to its friends. We are now glad to be able to quote from the same journal to show, not only that the feeling in England is much more confident, but that the very conservative Economist regards the increase in confidence as justified.

The Economist, on April 20, published a list of nineteen stocks, with the then prices, the prices Jan. 1, and the lowest prices of last year. In nearly every case there was an advance from the first to the second of these dates, and in all but one case there was an advance from the first to the third. That is to say, the price of only one stock is lower now than the lowest in 1894. The average advance over the lowest point in 1894 is 15 per cent., though in the more speculative stocks it is from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The following is the list:

	Quotations— April 20.	Jan. 1.	Lowest, 1894.
Atchison shares	6¼	4⅝	3¾
Central Pacific	17¼	14⅛	11⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. P..	60⅛	57⅛	56
Denver & R. G ord..	13⅛	11	8
Den. & R. G. pf. shares.	41½	34½	33¾
Illinois Central	92½	82½	87
Lake Shore	144½	137½	123
Louis. & Nashville....	54⅛	54½	43¼
New-York Central.....	100¼	100½	98¾
New-York, L. E. & W.	11	10⅛	9⅞
New-York, Ont. & W..	17¼	..	14½
N. Y., Penn. & Ohio 7 per cent. 1st mtg...	16⅝	..	14⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	15⅝	18⅜	17½
Northern Pacific pf...	19⅜	17½	12¾
Penn. $50 shares.....	53½	52⅛	49⅛
Phil. & R. $50 shares..	7⅜	6½	6 13-16
Union Pacific	13¼	11½	8¾
Wabash pf. shares.....	15¼	14¼	13¼

It is on such facts as these that The Economist says that there "is a disposition to believe that 'Yankees' will once more take up the running." It adds:

"A good deal can be adduced in favor of this opinion. To start with, there can be no doubt that trade in the United States is at last beginning to expand. From all quarters better reports are being received, and, moreover, a number of the great staples are moving upward in price. As a consequence, the receipts of the railway companies do not compare so unfavorably with last year. Although far from being in a state of stable equilibrium, the financial position is not at present occasioning any anxiety, and speculators generally, we need scarcely say, think only of the immediate, and do not 'take stock' of the more remote future. Finally, prices, as a whole, are extremely low, and, although, in some cases at least, it may be reasonably held that they are quite as high as the conditions warrant, it is also true that they appear attractive to the public."

The Economist then reviews with some care the different securities referred to. Its comments will be found in another column. We confine ourselves here to calling attention to the very significant change in the tone of the paper.

AN ABUSE OF JUSTICE.

A young woman named Catherine Nolan has just been acquitted of murder by a jury in Saratoga County in circumstances which indicate that she has nevertheless been made the victim of cruel injustice.

The "case" against her, which was brought to the length of a trial and a verdict, was simply that her brother had died, having insured his life for her benefit and that of her sister. As the trial advanced, there was seen to be no other basis for the prosecution than these facts. Although it was protracted for a week, the jury took only a few minutes to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which was received with enthusiasm. After the verdict, the other sister, who had been indicted for the same crime, and against whom, presumably, the want of evidence was the same, was discharged from custody. The jury, the Judge, and the by-standers contributed to a collection for the support of the girls unjustly accused.

This is pretty and sentimental, but it is not justice. These girls have been imprisoned, it seems, for ten months; have been subjected to the indignity of indictment and trial, and have, of course, suffered dreadfully from fright, simply because the District Attorney of Saratoga County was unfit for his place. This may be inferred from the fact that in four minutes after retiring, the jury had agreed upon a verdict of acquittal, without referring to the story that they had virtually agreed upon such a verdict when the prosecution rested and before the defense was heard. They have been most cruelly and outrageously used, and they have no redress. The District Attorney, under our system, is the judge whether there is evidence enough of a crime to take before a Grand Jury, and then whether the evidence is strong enough to submit to a petit jury. If he happen to be a person of no judgment, he will, as in this case, inflict irremediable wrongs upon innocent persons. The enthusiastic acquittal of the prisoner in this case was an enthusiastic condemnation of the prosecutor. The only punishment that can happen to him is not to be re-elected. This is likely to befall him, it seems, not because he has tortured an innocent girl, but because the trial that never should have been held has been "very expensive to the county."

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

We can imagine no good reason why the new Department of Charities should have three Commissioners, while the Department of Corrections has but one. As prepared by the State Charities Aid Association, the O'Connor-Pavey bill provided for the division of the department into two parts, with a single Commissioner for each. The Senate's amendment deforms and harms the bill. It seems to have had no higher purpose than the creation of two well-paid offices for hungry Republicans.

Nevertheless, the bill is a good one and deserves the Mayor's approval. The zealous and intelligent philanthropists of the State Charities Aid Association have long desired to separate the charitable from the correctional institutions. They made out their case to the satisfaction of the Legislature by a convincing demonstration that the existing department, with its twenty-five institutions, having about 17,000 inmates, is unwieldy, illogical in organization, and cannot be efficiently administered.

The chief argument against the division of the department was that a saving of expense was effected by employing laborers from the correctional side in various kinds of work for the charitable patients. It will be easily possible to continue this practice. The divorce of the workhouse and penitentiary administration from that of the hospitals and asylums for the sick, the insane, the feebleminded, and the blind, opens the way to important reforms. One Commissioner for each of the departments would be sufficient, but the provision for three Charities Commissioners is not a material defect—it is merely wasteful.

"NEW DEPARTURES."

Mr. E. N. Vallandigham sends us a note, which will be found elsewhere, calling attention to the record of Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham subsequent to 1868, and claiming for him the authorship of the general policy that finally brought victory to the Democratic Party. This policy was formulated by Mr. Vallandigham in his own county convention in 1871, a month previous to his (accidental) death. It declared, says our correspondent, "for a strict construction of the Constitution, local self-government, an early payment of the public debt, governmental economy in expenditure, civil service reform, a strictly revenue tariff, a speedy return to a currency based on specie, and the holding of public lands for actual settlers."

We are entirely willing to give Mr. Vallandigham all praise for such a platform, and we call attention to the fact that this "new departure" by which the Democratic Party set out on its way to victory—the way would have been shorter had the chart been more closely followed—was in fact a return to such of the traditional principles of the party as were applicable to the then existing situation. That is a fact which Mr. Crisp, and all overeager politicians of his school, may study with the greatest advantage. The policy they are now urging on the Democratic Party is in substance that of 1868. Then the party rashly and wickedly declared for the payment of the bonds in paper, for paying an interest-bearing debt in non-interest-bearing irredeemable notes, for partial repudiation. What Mr. Crisp now proposes is the limitless coinage of legal-tender silver dollars, the payment of all debts, public or private, in a coin intrinsically worth 50 cents, and liable to be worth much less—in other words, partial repudiation. Mr. Vallandigham saw the folly of 1868 and repented of it. Mr. Crisp cannot hasten too promptly to follow his example.

HARRISON FOR '96.

According to the published opinion of ex-Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton, Benjamin Harrison is not only likely to be the Republican candidate for President in 1896, but he deserves to be. That may be the judgment of a civil service reformer who has not found out what Mr. McKinley's attitude toward the merit system has been, or what Mr. Reed would do if he should acquire the power to unmake or extend the civil service regulations.

But Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley will undoubtedly contend with Mr. Harrison for the nomination. They disputed with him for the honor in 1892, when McKinley secured 182 votes and Reed only 4, Mr. Blaine, for whom Reed had publicly yet reluctantly joined in a meaningless convention hubbub and hurrah, receiving just one-sixth of a vote more than McKinley. Blaine, Reed, and McKinley together had only 368 votes, while Harrison had 535, and only 402 were necessary for a choice.

Mr. Eaton will recall the fact that Mr. Harrison was President in 1892, and he should not forget that of the 535 votes cast for Harrison, 184 were given by office holders—that being the entire number of Federal officers in the convention. It is safe to assume that Harrison will not go into the next national convention with this advantage. In a convention made up of the same number of delegates, the loss of 184 votes, cast in 1892 by men who hoped to be continued in office, would reduce Harrison's whole vote to 351, or less than a majority. And to any one who has had opportunity to appreciate, by contact with the confident, prosperous, and zealous office holders in a convention, the impressiveness of so large a body of men, who may make promises with apparent authority, the conviction would be that the loss would greatly exceed in numbers the proportions of the office holding force in a campaign to re-elect the President who appointed the office holders.

As Mr. Reed looks at these figures of 1892, and ponders upon the 4 votes cast for him, and upon the 182 cast for McKinley and the 182 1-6 cast for Blaine, he may, if he be not oversanguine, wonder whether the contest in the convention of 1896 may not be one between McKinley and Reed to divide the vote cast for McKinley and Blaine, and to pick up the votes of Western States that will surely refuse to approve Harrison's "unfriendly" attitude toward free silver. The West—the free-silver West—will not help Reed, and it will go to McKinley only because it hopes that he will prove to be as gracious toward silver as it was hoped, in the convention of 1892, Harrison would be if he were elected.

Without undertaking to analyze in 1895 the vote of a convention a year distant, there seems to be some reason for believing that Harrison, even without the support of office holders and with the active opposition of the silver State Republicans, may command more votes than McKinley, and that McKinley may have more than Reed. But Harrison is not likely to win the race in the convention on his civil service reform record.

REARGUMENT CERTAIN.

It is announced that Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court will leave Nashville on Friday next for Washington, and that his health is steadily improving. This makes practically certain the reargument of the income tax case on Monday before a full court. It is not a little curious, as illustrating the lapses to which the most careful and powerful intellects are liable, that for two days after the announcement of the recent order of the Supreme Court it was believed by all the counsel concerned, including the Attorney General, that what had been determined on was not a reargument of the case, but a hearing on the question whether it should be reargued. The order did not at all indicate the former, and did exactly fit the latter, contingency. It was, however, a full reargument that was intended and will be had.

No more important matter has come before the court in a long time. It involves not only the collection of the tax reported due in returns already made, but the question of penalty in the large number of cases in which returns have purposely been withheld. It also involves the possible repayment of such taxes as have been paid under the recent law, and such as were paid under the law of a quarter of a century since. These are certainly grave and interesting consequences, but the Justices can pay no attention to them. If they find the law without authority in the Constitution, the country can without real difficulty attend to any reimbursements that may become necessary. What is of very much more serious importance is that now there is to be an opportunity to review, to revise—we heartily hope to reverse—the treatment by the Supreme Court of the constitutional questions involved, and to establish a broader, safer, more adequate method of constitutional interpretation.

THE CARSON MINT.

The President has decided to take the Mint Service out of State politics, and hereafter, it is announced, the appointments of the officers of the several mints and assay offices will not be regarded as a part of the patronage of the politicians of the State or city in which a mint or an assay office is situated.

We presume that Mr. Cleveland's determination to make this change was caused in part by the shameful record of the Mint at Carson City, Nev., which has for years been under the control of the mining and milling ring of the so-called State in which it is situated. Experts from the East are now making an investigation in Carson City, and have already discovered frauds by which the Government loses $90,000. These frauds, the dispatches say, "extend over a period of five or six years," and suspicion rests upon persons who held office during the Administration of President Harrison. Partly on account of these discoveries, the Mint's stock of bullion has been removed to San Francisco.

The deplorable condition of the Mint at Carson City was brought to public attention three years ago by the trial of the notable suit of M. W. Fox against the Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Company and the Nevada Mill and Mining Company, and by the memorable decision of Judge Hebbard at the conclusion of that trial. When it became necessary, two or three months later, for Mr. Harrison to appoint a new Superintendent of the Carson City Mint, the history of this case was laid before him, and he was urged by the Mining Stock Association of San Francisco to select some man not connected with the old management. He would not permit himself to be moved by the evidence, but served the interests of those who had controlled the Mint by appointing Theodore R. Hofer.

In his decision Judge Hebbard declared that the Nevada Mill and Mining Company, as a corporation; Alvinza Hayward, W. S. Hobart, and H. M. Levy, President of the Hale and Norcross Company, had conspired to defraud the stockholders of the Hale and Norcross Company, and had by this unlawful conspiracy deprived them of $1,011,835. Each defendant was held liable in the full amount. It had been "proved beyond dispute," Judge Hebbard said, that Levy had taken from the defendant stockholders in the Nevada Mill and Mining Company a bribe of $29,641.20 "as his share of the spoils." The money was paid in checks, "sometimes through the medium of Evan Williams, [who owned one-eighth of the stock of the Nevada Mill and Mining Company and was Superintendent of that company's mill,] and sometimes by the hands of Hayward and Hobart."

During the trial of the suit many attempts were made to trace the bullion of which the Hale and Norcross Company's stockholders had been defrauded. Evan Williams was Vice President of the Bullion and Exchange Bank at Carson City. Hofer was cashier of that bank, and also Chief Clerk and Acting Superintendent of the Carson City Mint, the nominal Superintendent having for a long time been incurably ill in San Francisco. We quote below parts of Judge Hebbard's decision bearing upon the disposal of this bullion, and let them speak for themselves concerning the relation of the Mint and its officers to the conspiracy:

"In addition to the proofs in support of the foregoing allegations, there are some other circumstances in evidence which weave the web of conspiracy more completely around the defendants, and challenge from them a refutation of guilt, which challenge they did not accept upon the trial.

"Evan Williams, the Superintendent of the Nevada Mill, is also a stockholder and Vice President of the Bullion and Exchange Bank at Carson.

"Mr. T. R. Hofer is cashier and Messrs. Peters and Brown are clerks of the bank. Mr. T. R. Hofer is also chief clerk and sometimes Acting Superintendent of the United States Mint at Carson. Mr. W. S. James, an assayer at Gold Hill, is a brother-in-law of Evan Williams.

"A large amount of bullion was conveyed by Williams to Assayer James at Gold Hill. A large amount of bullion was traced from James to the Bullion and Exchange Bank.

"A large amount of 'unstamped' bars of bullion was deposited in the United States Mint at Carson, at or about the same time that certain deposits of Hale and Norcross bullion were made there.

"A large amount of bullion was deposited in the United States Mint at Carson in the names of Hofer, Peters, and Brown of the Bullion and Exchange Bank.

"So far as the evidence is concerned, all of this bullion remains unaccounted for.

"Hofer, Peters, Brown, and Williams refused to answer any questions concerning the identity of this bullion, and access to the books of the Bullion and Exchange Bank was denied to plaintiff.

"In cases of fraud the law allows plaintiff to indulge in all reasonable presumptions. In view of the fact that the defendants had the means of clearing up these suspicious bullion transactions, if by the presentation of the books of the Bullion and Exchange Bank they could have done so, and did not choose to do so, it is a reasonable presumption that this bullion, thus circumstantially traced into the hands of the conspirators or their agents, was the identical bullion lost to the Hale and Norcross Company."

These extracts may explain why the Carson City Mint was called a "fence" in those days by some persons in California and Nevada.

The decision was made in May, 1892. The evidence was laid before Congress and President Harrison some weeks later by residents of San Francisco who desired that the Government should investigate the affairs of the Mint.

Did the testimony and the decision have any weight in Mr. Harrison's mind? In the following August, the office of Superintendent of the Carson Mint becoming vacant, he appointed Theodore R. Hofer to the place!

It may be said by some one that he was induced to make this appointment by the recommendation and request of Senator Jones of Nevada. Judge Hebbard's decision (Page 20) shows that Mr. Jones owned one-fifth of the stock of the Nevada Mill and Mining Company. Hayward owned one-fifth, Hobart's share was one-fifth, and Evan Williams held one-eighth. But, whatever the recommendations and requests of Mr. Jones may have been, President Harrison ought not to have appointed this man. It is not surprising that investigators now have discovered frauds "extending over a period of four or five years," and that $660,000 in bullion has been removed to another Mint. It should be perfectly clear that, so far as the institution in Nevada is concerned, at least, the appointment of Mint officers should not be controlled by the politicians of the State, as a part of their patronage.

That almost any idea may be expressed without giving offense, provided due care be taken as to the form of expression, was illustrated Sunday when Mgr. Satolli congratulated a congregation of Italians upon their acquisition of a building in which to worship. The structure had been occupied for many years by the followers of a different creed, and this fact, he said, reminded him that the early Christians often turned to holy uses an edifice "that had been dedicated to other purposes, civil and religious." On analysis, this statement would resolve itself into the assertion that to change a Methodist church into a Catholic one was much the same as transforming a pagan temple into a Christian sanctuary. It is easy to imagine the indignant outcry that would have followed had the Pope's representative expressed his idea in that particular way. As it is, his words will not disturb even the Rev. Madison C. Peters—or would not if this paragraph had been left unwritten.

It will be a pity if, for the sake of saving a few dollars, the information brought back from Japan by Lieut. O'Brien is printed by the Government in such shape, and in an edition so limited, that a large majority of the many people who await his report with interest will not be able to obtain it. The war between China and Japan has been by far the most remarkable of recent years, and, with the exceptional opportunities that Lieut. O'Brien had for finding out exactly what happened, and how, he is doubtless able to throw light upon many of its details that have remained, up to the present time, wrapped in considerable mystery. As a duly accredited representative of the United States War Department, no sources of knowledge were closed to him. This fact will give his book peculiar value and authority, and to restrict its circulation by publishing only a thousand copies will be a thoroughly injudicious manifestation of petty economy.

Between what Dr. R. Heber Newton says he did not say about the resurrection and what he says he intended to say, it is difficult to see any material difference and not over easy to see any difference at all. The point at issue is not whether the Creed asserts this or that, but whether Dr. Newton believes a material body, once dead, can come to life again. He admits that the Creed implies this doctrine, but denies that such is its necessary implication. The distinction is a juggle with words, and in one just like it every schism that ever arose in any Church had its beginning.

A Parisian journal reveals the rather interesting fact, if fact it is, that the tiara worn of late years by the Pope during those solemn functions in which he takes part, is only a cardboard imitation of the great triple crown, made of gold and jewels and heavy with massive ornamentation, that forms one of the Vatican's most precious and sacred treasures. Such is the weight of the real tiara that Leo XIII. can no longer wear it without danger.

However closely the theatrical managers may combine, they will never be able to establish a fixed salary for all actors playing the same line of parts. On the stage, more than anywhere else, perhaps, it is individuality that counts. There were never two actors of equal talent, and consequently an attempt to fix one salary for all heavy tragedians, others for low comedians, ingénues, base villains, and noble heroines, would come instantly to nothing. The managers, of necessity, would be even more eager than the actors to violate any such rule.

A metropolitan correspondent of The Cincinnati Tribune, writing to divert the Sunday readers of that paper, said in his last letter, in the opening paragraph, that "every visitor from Ohio who makes the tedious trip to honor a son of the great State regrets that Gen. Grant was buried in this cruel, uninviting spot," and presently adds, consolingly, that if the Grants had "remained in simple life in the West they would have had a greater career in politics, and had Gen. Grant kept out of New-York he might have been celebrating his seventy-third birthday to-day." The writer sadly adds that "It was this great cruel city which broke him physically and mentally, and yet the fascination of metropolitan life keeps his family here." The Tribune's correspondent rather inconsistently abandons his melancholy train of thought and writing, when he looks forward to a visit of "Cincinnati and Ohio" landlords to "this great, cruel city," as "a good time," and admits that, "after all, this is the city for entertainment of the lavish character, and Cincinnati people know it as well as any folks on earth." But if the Cincinnati folks know, why should The Tribune correspondent endeavor to convince them and others who are fascinated that New-York is "cruel"?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DONKEY

His Misfortunes Excited Pity, and Now His Lot Is an Enviable One.

From Nice, by way of Paris, comes a pretty story about the Queen of England and a donkey. It probably has some basis of truth, and the obvious elaboration of certain of its details, being in the line of artistic completeness, detracts in no wise from the fable's interest. It runs in this way:

While the Queen has been at Cimiez, she has been accustomed to drive about the environs of Nice every afternoon in a little cart, drawn by a handsome donkey named Jocko. The animal has a history. Some years ago, when the Queen was at Acquisgrana, she went to walk one morning beside the lake. There she encountered a peasant, who was leading a donkey, apparently of good breed, but lean and weak, ready to die of starvation. The Queen asked the man if his donkey was for sale.

"That depends on what I am offered for him, Signorina," answered the peasant. "If I sell the beast, how can I earn a living?"

"What did you pay for him?"

"A hundred francs."

"I will give you 200; you can easily buy a better one for that."

Of course the offer was accepted. Jocko passed from the peasant's hands into those of royalty, and was soon, for the first time in his life, in the enjoyment of enough to eat.

News of this adventure spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and whenever the Queen left the grounds of her palace she was sure to meet two or three emaciated donkeys, none of whom had ever known a currycomb. These the owners would make eager efforts to sell to the compassionate lady, but none of them was ever able to elicit from her any offer whatever for his ill-used animal.

Next year, when the Queen returned to Acquisgrana, Jocko's former master saw the animal again. He was quite a different creature then—fat, neatly clipped, so clean he shone, and decked with a harness whose buckles were made of silver and gold. The envious peasant, it is said, could not refrain from exclaiming: "Why didn't I sell myself when I did the donkey!"

LAST NIGHTS OF THE OPERA

An Agreeable Performance of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was performed before an audience not nearly so large as it ought to have been. The only way to account for this is by supposing that the public is so ignorant of Mozart's works that it does not know the charms of Figaro. In that case, it will be necessary to resort to Carl Bergmann's determination as to Wagner, and to play Mozart until the public learn to like him. Nothing in the shape of opera buffa could be more delightful than "Le Nozze di Figaro," but possibly it is not sentimental enough to please our public. The performance last night was delightful. It had its uncertain moments, as, for instance, in the first scene, when Mme. Nordica lost the thread of her discourse. But, on the whole, it moved with spirit and plenty of vocal excellence.

M. Maurel was heard for the first time here as Figaro. He is too fine an artist to do anything badly, but it must be admitted that there are scenes in this work which pass for little in his hands. His comedy lacks the electric celerity and needlelike fineness of Figaro. He is not sufficiently volatile, but inclines rather to broadness of method. He sang the familiar "Non piu andrai" to the satisfaction of his hearers. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan found in Cherubino a part within the scope of her powers. She looked well and acted with considerable humor. She received an encore for her "Voi che sapete," but it cannot be said that it was an uncommon performance.

The other parts were in the same hands as they were last season. Mme. Eames was a most charming picture as the Countess, and there seemed to be some justification for the assertion that a pretty woman never does anything badly. She sang well and acted the part with modest dignity. Mme. Nordica's Susanna was a commendable effort at comedy on the part of an artist who is accustomed to more serious rôles. She was not in good voice, and her singing seemed labored. Signor Carbone was the Don Basilio, Signor Rinaldini Dr. Bartolo, and Mlle. Bauermeister Marcellina. Louis Saar conducted the performance.

IT WAS AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT

Well-known Artists in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

A concert was given last evening at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, in which Lillian Blauvelt, Marguerite Hall, Ben Davies, and Francis Fischer Powers were the soloists. The concert consisted of vocal selections exclusively, the greater number of which were exceptionally well rendered.

One feature that detracted considerably from the genuine pleasure that the singers gave was the utter disregard paid to the printed programme. The greatest liberty in this respect was taken by Mr. Davies, who, from his first number, made changes. He was to have sung "Walther's Prize Song," from Wagner's "Meistersinger," instead of which he substituted "Salve Dimorah," from Gounod's "Faust."

Outside of the annoyance of these frequent changes, the concert was a musical treat. Miss Blauvelt was in excellent voice and spirits, and has seldom been heard to better advantage. Her first solo was the "Bird Song," from Leoncavallo's Pagliacci," which was rendered with a vocal finish seldom given this frequently-attempted selection. At its conclusion Miss Blauvelt was repeatedly recalled and deluged with floral tributes. At every subsequent appearance she evoked stormy plaudits.

Miss Marguerite Hall also received evidence of her popularity. Her voice was displayed in "Chanslades Filleul," and in her other solos she captivated her auditors by her conscientious work and artistic vocalization. She sang with warmth and art throughout.

Mr. Davies was in excellent trim. The songs he gave as charmingly as at any previous occasion, and the more pretentious selections were imbued with an unusual amount of art and charm.

But for the frequent forcing of voice, Mr. Powers would have kept abreast with the rest of the singers musically. He has ample volume of voice without resorting to such methods. In many instances he sang extremely well, and merited the large share of applause he received.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE STAR

The Summer Season Opens There with the "Bohemian Girl."

A season of English opera was inaugurated at the Star Theatre last night, with Balfe's much-abused "Bohemian Girl." The performance introduced some good material and some that could easily be improved upon. Mostly all of the prominent parts were in good hands, and the chorus gave evidence of ability. With the proper amount of rehearsals by able trainers, it might prove considerably above the average.

The orchestra was altogether too loud for the singers, and showed a lack of rehearsals. Despite the faults, there were many indications that the company could be brought to a point where it would give creditable performances of light opera if the management will put the troupe down to diligent study.

The principals were Helen Bertram as Arline, Lucile Saunders as the Gypsy Queen, Charles O. Bassett as Thaddeus, Arthur Seaton as Count Arnheim, and Albert McGuckin as Devil's Hoof.

The costumes and scenery were new and appropriate, and every

JAPAN AND INTERVENTION

Lobanoff Unaffected by Anticipated Peril of Treaty Revision.

KIOTO FESTIVALS ARE POSTPONED

Germany's Defense of Its Part in the Alliance Which Will Be Maintained Until Its End Is Achieved.

LONDON, April 29.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Yokohama:

"The Japanese think that when China shall have ratified the treaty of peace there will not be any ground for intervention on the part of the European powers.

"The opinion is still held generally that such intervention would cause a dangerous ferment in the country, and would imperil the Government.

"The Japanese are not in the frame of mind to regard with equanimity the action of the powers attempting to deprive them of the fruits of victory."

The Globe publishes a dispatch from Yokohama which says that the Mikado is suffering from the effects of a chill, and that the fêtes which were to have been held in Kioto to celebrate the victories of Japan have been postponed in consequence.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that the reports that the Russian, French, and German Ministers have gone to Kioto for the purpose of having an interview with Premier Ito are unfounded.

Japan has not yet officially replied to the joint note of protest lodged by the three powers. The Ministers of the powers mentioned are still inclined to take a pacific view of the situation.

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says:

"The Russian and German Ministers started from Tokio for Kobe on Sunday. It is believed that they aim to interview Premier Count Ito and Mr. Matsu, Secretary of the Foreign Office. The French Minister is expected to follow them. The Mikado's chill is the ostensible reason for postponing the fêtes to celebrate the victory of Japanese arms. Evidently the situation is very grave."

From Hongkong The Times learns:

"A British war ship will go to Pescadores to fetch a Times agent and another Englishman who are unable to leave the islands or send dispatches, although anxious to do both. It is supposed that the Japanese wish to hide the massacre of the Chinese garrison."

The Times's correspondent in St. Petersburg says the military and naval authorities there are preparing to mobilize the forces in case of necessity. Russia will not be ready for successful action in the far East, he thinks, for three months at least.

BERLIN, April 29.—The Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung, semi-official, defends Germany's part in the joint protest against the Shimonoseki treaty.

"We are fully justified," it says, "however little the protection of foreign interests is concerned, in going hand in hand with Russia. This, moreover, is a policy which has the advantage of promoting effectively German trade relations with East Asia."

VIENNA, April 29.—The Politische Correspondenz, the newspaper organ of all European Governments, is informed from St. Petrsburg:

"The diplomatic note in which the Russian claims were laid before Japan was couched in a very determined form.

"Prince Lobanoff, in his last interview with the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, pointed out that Russia could not take into consideration the fear of the Japanese Government that there would be a revolution in Japan if the Mikado acceded to Russia's demand for the revision of the treaty.

"Japan's reply is expected hourly. Whatever its nature, it is regarded as assured that the understanding between Russia, Germany, and France will be maintained till the desired end shall be achieved."

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Admiral Carpenter reported by cable to-day the arrival of the Petrel at Shanghai on Sunday. The Petrel had been confined in a mud dock at Niu-Chwang since Nov. 8.

The Monocacy, which has been similarly imprisoned in the mud for protection against the ice at Tien-Tsin since September, has not yet been released.

As soon as she can leave there she will be sent south to Shanghai for the health of her crew, and one of the other ships will take her place watching Tien-Tsin.

The Charleston will probably go to Niu-Chwang from Chefoo this week. The flagship Baltimore left Nagasaki for Yokohama yesterday.

SUFFERERS AT BOUZEY AIDED.

Heavy Frosts Had Injured the Dilapidated Reservoir's Masonry.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Legues, Minister of the Interior, who has gone to the scene of the disaster at Bouzey, near Epinal, has distributed pecuniary and other relief to 1,040 victims of the flood caused by the bursting of the dam.

La Liberté has a dispatch from Epinal stating that 110 dead bodies have been recovered, and the military, who are at work upon the scene of the flood, are busy digging trenches for the purpose of burying the carcasses of the thousands of cattle that were drowned.

It is said that the heavy frosts which prevailed in that section during the latter part of the Winter and early Spring were the primary cause of the disaster, through throwing the masonry of the dam out of plumb.

The reservoir is formed by a masonry dam, about seventy-three feet high, across the valley of the Arvière, near Epinal, and impounds some 247,000,000 cubic feet of water drawn from the Moselle River. The dam is straight and over 1,400 feet long, vertical on the up-stream side, and curved (in section) on the lower face; 4 meters (13 minutes 14 seconds) thick at top, and 14.8 meters (48 minutes 6 seconds) at base, afterward increased to 19.3 meters (63 minutes 4 seconds) by strengthening works.

The dam was founded upon the upper layers of variegated sandstone, (grès bigarre,) which is much fissured. At the upstream face of the dam a cut-off wall was carried down to material supposed to be impermeable. In March, 1884, when the reservoir was filled to within 12 feet of the top of the dam, the middle portion of the latter slid out about a foot at the centre, forming a curve 400 feet long, and of one foot rise. There was no sinking or deformation of the dam—simply a horizontal displacement.

Numerous cracks were caused, however, not only in the masonry work, but in the rock on which it was built. The accident was attributed to the fissured character of the rock. Repairs consisted in widening the base of the wall by adding a sloping mass of masonry, abutting against a heavy continuous wall, built up from solid rock, 20 feet below.

The loose and fissured rock under the dam was removed and its place refilled with masonry, and the crack behind the dam was filled with concrete and covered with a heavy mass of the same.

SAN DOMINGO IS SUBMISSIVE.

France Receives a Formal Apology and Her Claims for Indemnity.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Pichon, French Minister to Haiti, has concluded his mission to San Domingo.

He has received the formal apology of San Domingo's Government, and its submission to France's demands for compensation on account of the ill treatment of French citizens.

He will return to Port au Prince to-morrow, and to-morrow afternoon President Faure will receive San Domingo's agent in this city.

RUSSIAN WAR SHIP COLLISION.

Five Men Sank with the Mail Steamer Kotzebu, Near Takinhut.

VIENNA, April 29.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says the Russian war ship Pendaraklia of the Black Sea fleet came into collision at 3 o'clock this morning with the Russian mail steamer Kotzebu near Takinhut Lighthouse. The Kotzebu filled rapidly. Most of the passengers and crew were taken aboard the Penderaklia from the Kotzebu's decks, others were picked up after she went down. Five men sank with the ship and were lost. The war ship was damaged below the water line. She is an iron vessel nearly twenty years old.

COLIMA VOLCANO ERUPTION.

Guadalajara Was Shaken by an Earthquake Last Saturday.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.—The volcano of Colima was in eruption last Friday and Saturday, but its activity has almost ceased in the last two days. The eruption was slight and did no damage.

Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco Province, was shaken on Saturday by an earthquake lasting two or three seconds. The earthquake is supposed to have been due to the same cause as the volcano's activity.

SHER AFZUL IS IMPRISONED.

The Afghans Have Captured Umra Khan and Surrendered Him.

SIMLA, April 29.—Advices from the front state that Sher Afzul is imprisoned at Camp Low.

Umra Khan is reported to have been captured by Afghans and handed over to the British authorities.

Duke of Aosta's Marriage Postponed.

LONDON, April 29.—The accident to the Duc d'Orleans, in consequence of which the marriage of his sister, Princess Hélène, to the Duke of Aosta has been indefinitely postponed, occurred Friday last. The Duc d'Orleans was hunting at Seville, when he was thrown from his horse, sustaining a fracture of the leg.

MADRID, April 29.—The condition of the Duke of Orleans is beginning to alarm his friends. He has traumatic fever and a cough that prevents his sleeping.

Delyannis Party in Power in Greece.

ATHENS, April 29.—The Parliamentary elections have resulted in a complete victory for the Theodore Delyannis Party, they having secured 115 seats, against 12 for the party of Tricoupis, the head of the late Ministry.

Duchess of Marlborough's Marriage.

LONDON, April 29.—The marriage of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough to Lord William Beresford will take place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Illness of the Duke of Hamilton.

BARCELONA, April 29.—A local daily says that the Duke of Hamilton has been ill for some time aboard his yacht Thistle, now in the Mediterranean, and in the last few days has grown worse.

Trial of Oscar Wilde Continued.

LONDON, April 29.—The case for the prosecution in the trial of Oscar Wilde was closed with to-day's testimony.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN FRANCE

Enthusiastic Meeting at Sherry's to Arrange for the Erection of an Art Institute in Paris.

Some thirty or more persons met at Sherry's last night for the purpose of organizing committees and to formulate a plan to raise subscriptions for the purchase of land and the construction of a handsome building to serve as an art institute for American girls studying in Paris.

Among those present were E. Ellery Anderson, Col. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. N. C. Dubois, H. Daur, Howard Russell Butler, Mrs. Helen E. Adams, Mrs. Augusta Adams, Mrs. E. N. Scott, Henry B. Snell, C. W. Kraushaar, and Miss Matilda Smedley. The meeting was called to order by Col. Adams, and E. Ellery Anderson was made Chairman, the former serving as Secretary. Mr. Anderson stated that the idea of founding an institute for women studying music, painting, sculpture, and literature in the French capital practically had its origin with Mrs. Walden Pell, who as a long resident in that city had always opened her doors to American girls, and had not only extended to them the hospitality of her house, but by counsel, advice, and solicitous care, had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact.

Miss Smedley had interested herself in the project, and had obtained from leading French men and women every assurance of co-operation. Rosa Bonheur had offered to contribute a painting to the fund. Bonnat and Bouguereau in art and Marchesi in music would teach at greatly reduced rates. It was estimated that $40,000 was required for the land and $60,000 for the building. This it was proposed to raise by the issue of bonds at $100 each, $150,000 in all to be subscribed, the building to accommodate about 100 pupils.

Mr. Anderson's speech occupied some ten minutes, and was listened to with great attention. Upon motion of Col. Adams, the Chairman appointed the Secretary, Howard Russell Butler, and A. Daur a committee to name eleven persons to act as promoters of the project. They were to be empowered to arrange for the incorporation of the society, to receive subscriptions, and to see that the money thus obtained was properly expended.

The committee named the following: E. Ellery Anderson, Col. Henry H. Adams, Edward Mitchell, Judge John F. Dillon, John D. Crimmins, Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College; Miss Candace Wheeler, Mrs. William G. Choate, and Miss Louise Pierpont Morgan. None of the stock is to be paid for until the entire amount is subscribed.

The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, and those present inspected the plans which had been made by a French architect, for a very attractive structure. Letters full of encouragement from prominent people were shown, and much interest was manifested by all present.

Ex-Cashier Holland Surrenders.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 29.—Ex-Cashier Holland of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, who has been missing a week and who was thought to have fled, sent last night from his hiding place, in this city, for his brother-in-law, W. E. Shaw, and the two went to the home of the bank's President, Dr. J. H. McAden, where the ex-cashier declared his intention of surrendering himself to the authorities.

The preliminary trial was to have been held to-day, but because United States District Attorney Glenn did not arrive in time it was postponed until to-morrow.

Holland's defalcation, it is now thought, will amount to more than $80,000. Bank Examiner Miller is still at work on the books.

Identified as Warren Eaves.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 29.—C. E. Moore of Versailles, Ky., has identified the body of the man found hanging to a tree at Farmersburg as that of Warren Eaves, who mysteriously left his home near Versailles last Monday. Eaves was a man of wealth and influence in Woodford County, Ky. For some time he had been acting strangely. When he arrived in Sullivan last Wednesday, as is now supposed, to visit his brother, who lives in Sullivan County, he had $150, a gold watch, and a valuable ring. All these were missing when the body was found.

He was known to have been drinking, and the theory is that he was robbed while drunk, and then hanged.

Knock-Out Drops Kills a Man.

Antonio Ferado and Dominico Elil were found last evening unconscious beside their piano organ at Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Elil died later on at the Roosevelt Hospital. It is believed that "knockout drops" had been given to them.

To Smoking Students.

A genial professor once remarked to his students: "Smoke away, gentlemen; it does not annoy me in the least. I look on tobacco in the same light as on hay. I don't eat it myself, but I like to see others enjoy it." There is a neatly-velled hint behind the professor's seemingly affable observation: that in his opinion the youths were merely making beasts of themselves by indulging in this seductive habit.—Chambers's Journal.

TRANQUIL CUBAN REBELS

Well-Known Men Are Disappearing into the Interior for War.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT CAMPOS'S VIEW.

Still Spanish Officials Are Confident that the Insurrection Will Be Short-Lived—Maximo Gomez.

From the Staff Correspondent of the United Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 19, via Tampa, April 29.—Since it has become evident that Gen. Martinez Campos came here for war and not for a settlement of the rebellion by the institution of reforms in the administration of Cuban affairs, there have been quiet disappearances from this city of some well-known men who belong to good Cuban families.

They had hopes that Spain would grant home rule, or at least take a step in that direction upon the landing of Martinez Campos, who has absolute power. When they read his proclamation and saw that he promised no reforms until the island was quiet, and then only those which were passed by the Cortes three months ago, and are of little value, they took Winchesters, which they had secreted, and in little groups of a dozen or more, went to the interior.

Forty men left town on the day after Campos arrived, and others are said to be leaving daily. At the clubs, the cafés, and other places where Cubans meet here, it is said that good men are leaving all the cities and towns of the eastern district to join the insurgents, and that Martinez Campos has not enough soldiers here to put down the rebellion.

On the other hand, the Spanish officials, from Martinez Campos down, say that the war will be short-lived. They claim that they have only to push active measures which have been held back up to this time, and the rebels will surrender or be killed like sheep in the mountains, as they have not sufficient arms to go around and many with rifles have no ammunition.

News reached here yesterday that Maximo Gomez, his two sons, and several other Cubans have landed on the south coast, between Guantanamo and Cape Maysi. They came from Inagua Island and Port Antonio, Haiti, on the German steamer Nordstrand. The Conde de Venadito tried to head them off, but failed. It is reported at Guantanamo that Flor Crombet is certainly dead, and that of Maceo's band, only two or three have escaped death or capture.

Wednesday a band of 150 insurgents attacked Dos Camillas, a station of the railway near San Luis, and in a fight with the troops, which ensued, three rebels were reported killed and one Spanish soldier wounded.

Small bands of insurgents are reported within two or three miles of this city, but no serious encounters have occurred.

Peres is said to have had an engagement with the Government troops near Guatanamo, but no casualties are reported.

Yesterday a committee of leading citizens, headed by the Archbishop, waited upon Campos and asked the pardon of some twenty soldiers who were insubordinate two years ago, and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Gen. Campos replied that it was out of his power to grant the request, but that he would use his influence with the Court of Pardons in Spain.

The explosion in the artillery barracks here last night, in which one man—Juan Lopez Castilla—was instantly killed and five others were seriously injured, was within a stone's throw of the Plaza des Armes, where tables were spread in the park for a banquet for 1,000 soldiers.

The Chamber of Commerce furnished the banquet and the soup was being prepared over open fires on the stone floorings of the Cuarato, or barracks. The intelligent Spanish soldiers utilized a couple of old shells to support the soup kettle. They did not know the shells were loaded. One of them exploded, and that a dozen others did not follow suit is a miracle.

Campos, after dispatching Gen. Lachambre with orders to push active operations in the vicinity of Bayamo, sailed on the Villa Verde to instruct Generals at other points along the coast, and probably to visit Havana before his return here. This will, however, be the base of operations, as Gen. Garrich, the Civil and Military Governor of the Province, has headquarters here, and to him Gens. Salcedo, Lachambre, and Valdes will report.

J. FRANK CLARK.

MACEO DEFEATED BY COPELLOS.

More Spanish Troops Arrive and Are Cheered at the Docks.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

GUANTANAMO, April 29.—It is reported here that a column of Government troops under Col. Copellos made an attack to-day upon a band of insurgents, 700 strong, under command of the rebel leader Maceo, killing nine and wounding a large number of the revolutionists. The Government forces had two killed and five wounded.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 29.—Eleven hundred Spanish troops arrived here to-day on the steamship San Francisco. They were welcomed by cheering crowds at the docks.

Belgian Dogs Servants of Men.

From The Westminster Gazette.

In this country the dog is really, in nine cases out of ten, the master of the man. In Belgium, however, his status is very different. One of the first things that impresses the stranger in Brussels is the immense number of dogs employed in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In the capital alone over 10,000 dogs are so engaged, and the number of draught dogs in the whole country is probably not less than 50,000. Generations of servitude have made the Belgian dog a race apart. For his size, he is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his powers. Taking his average weight as half a hundredweight, this means that something like 5,000 tons are daily dragged about by canine labor in Belgium.

The economic importance of the Belgian dog, and his inability to give effective expression to his own grievances have caused the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals to undertake an agitation for the amelioration of his lot. It is urged that at present overloading and cruelty are much too common, and that in many cases the animals are given no opportunity of resting when the cart or barrow is not actually in motion. Among the reforms demand are (1) the abolition of the whip, and severe penalties against the brutal practice of kicking tired-out dogs; (2) the raising of the minimum shoulder height from twenty to twenty-two inches; (3) a penalty against drunkenness when in charge, and against the employment of children as drivers, and (4) the compulsory arrangement of harness and shafts so as to permit the animals to lie down when the vehicle is at rest. Although there is no demand as yet for an eight-hour day, there can be no doubt that the adoption of these points in the charter of canine emancipation will be hailed with gratitude by many thousands of the dumb, indefatigable workers concerned.

Counting the House.

A curious and amusing custom of the House of Commons is the performance known as "Counting the House." No business can be transacted unless a quorum of forty members is present. But, all the same, business proceeds even though only one or two members are present, and the Speaker never notices the paucity of the attendance unless a member rises in his place and says: "Mr. Speaker, I beg to call your attention to the fact that there are not forty members present." That being said, the Speaker must proceed to count the House. He does not, however, simply count the members who are present in the chamber at the moment. He sets going the electric bells which ring in every room of the vast building a summons to members to return to the House.

The members come rushing from all quarters, and, after the lapse of three minutes, the doors are locked. Then, and not till then, the Speaker, using his cooked hat (which, by the way, he never wears over his huge court wig) as a pointer, proceeds to count the number in the House. When he arrives at the fortieth member he cries out "Forty" in a loud voice, resumes his seat, and business again proceeds from the point at which it was interrupted. But if there were not forty present he would simply quit the chair without a word, and the sitting would be over.—Chambers's Journal.

FEW CHANGES IN THE BILLS

A Dull Theatrical Monday Night and No Novelties Presented Anywhere.

Mr. Mansfield's second week at the Garrick Theatre will be devoted to some of his most familiar portrayals. Last night he acted Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," with which he made a profound impression in New-York in January, 1883, and has since been compelled, by the public demand, to keep conspicuously in his repertory. It is a unique and powerful study of senilé depravity, the work of an original and highly-gifted actor, but not to be regarded nowadays as representing the best of Mr. Mansfield's talent. The Feuillet play will be repeated Thursday. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield will be seen as Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne in Joseph Hatton's stage version of "The Scarlet Letter."

"The Fatal Card," an English melodrama by B. C. Stephenson and Haddon Chambers, which was kept on the stage at Palmer's a long while in the Winter, has been brought back to town now, for a Spring run at the Academy. It is a good example of its kind, abounding in exciting incidents and thrilling climaxes; it is set with remarkably fine scenery, and is thoroughly well acted. J. H. Stoddart, W. J. Ferguson, W. H. Thompson, E. J. Ratcliffe, Amy Busby, and Adrienne Dairolles retain the parts they had in the performance at Palmer's.

Last night's changes of bill brought forward no dramatic novelties, and no new play is promised at any city theatre this week.

Koster & Bial's.

As the Ems failed to get in yesterday, last night's programme at Koster & Bial's Music Hall did not, as had been promised, include a performance by the Craggs, for those well-remembered athletes took passage on that vessel and not even they are agile enough, even for the sake of keeping an engagement, to be in more than one place at a time. Even with its star novelty missing, however, the entertainment that was provided proved quite sufficient to amuse and interest the large number of spectators present. Prominent in this week's list are the Meers brothers, with a really marvelous tight-wire act; Ivan Tschernoff's dogs, who now go through a most heartrending little tragedy; Eugenie Fougère, as much as ever unlike the modest shrub from which she takes her name, and a lot of other people, not one of whom is tiresome and several of whom are quite the reverse of that. The Faust series of living pictures—not triumphant specimens of art, these—and the best of the series that preceded them, still occupy the hour before midnight.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Denman Thompson transferred his popular play, "The Old Homestead," from the Star Theatre, in this city, to the Columbia, in Brooklyn, last night, electrical effects and all. The quaint pictures of life in New-England proved to be as effective across the bridge as they have been elsewhere during the long career of the drama. Mr. Thompson was greeted by a large and very demonstrative audience, which lost none of the good points of the play, and applauded liberally at every opportunity. The engagement of "The Old Homestead" is for this week only.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—A pleasing performance was given at the Eden Musée last night. The Kinsners performed several new balancing feats. They are skillful equilibrists, and were well received. Miss Jessie Lindsay, a fantastic heel-and-toe dancer, executed three new and picturesque dances. In addition to her long list of imitations of celebrated stage artists, Miss Charlotte Parry gave a laughable imitation of W. H. Gillette in "Too Much Johnson." Alonzo Hatch introduced new songs, which were illustrated by the stereopticon. Isabella Carlina's dog circus and monkey pantomime was as laughable as ever, and the serpentine dancing dog introduced a new figure, and after retiring from the stage, answered the applause by coming back and bowing.

—Union Square Theatre.—John C. Rice and his talented wife, Sally Cohen, head the list of vaudeville stars at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Among the other artists who add to the interest of the continuous performance at this house this week are the National Trio, the Barras, who are playing a farewell engagement in America, and the Misses O'Neill and Sutherland. Harry Watson and Alice Hutchings made their first appearance yesterday, and proved very welcome additions to Mr. Keith's list of performers.

—Proctor's Theatre.—James F. Hoey, the comedian, is the leading vaudeville artist at Proctor's Theatre this week, but he is only one of many who contribute to an interesting variety entertainment. Bonnie Thornton, Imro Fox, humorous conjuror; Spadoni and Agnes, equilibrists; the Gidon-Lynnes, Parisian duetists; Charles De Como, trick juggler, and Baldwin and Daly, the "Happy Hottentots," are among the chief features of the continuous performance at this house.

—American Theatre.—"The Derby Mascot," another of the racing plays which have been so popular of late years, began a week's engagement at the American Theatre last night. Four thoroughbred horses play an important part in the piece, and their performance was applauded even more vigorously than that of the actors by the typical West side audience which gave its indorsement to the production. The play is admirably staged at Mr. French's theatre.

—Grand Opera House.—Kate Claxton, assisted by Mme. Janauschek and a selected company, began an engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "The Two Orphans," a play whose popularity seems to be of a perpetual character. A large audience assembled to see it, and applauded the good old melodramatic situations with great vigor. The performance is a good one, and the production is in every way satisfactory.

—Casino.—A "kinetoscope" representation of "Trilby" was added to the programme at the Casino last night, Elane Ryder singing the three songs which are identified with the career of Du Maurier's heroine. The bronze statues were exhibited as usual, and an entertaining variety bill was rendered, which pleased a large audience. Papinta's graceful skirt dances are still among the most popular acts of the Casino programme.

—Harlem Opera House.—The announcement that Francis Wilson would present his new opera, "The Devil's Deputy," at the Harlem Opera House last night drew together one of the largest audiences of the season. The production was substantially the same as that given at Abbey's Theatre early in the season, but some new music has been added to the score, which is a decided improvement to the opera.

M. de Blowitz's Retraction.

M. de Blowitz, in one of his amusingly impertinent letters from Paris to The London Times, attributed, ingeniously enough, the fact that the French press was anti-English to the fact that the British Legation in Paris had no press funds.

He was summoned to appear before a committee of the Paris Press Syndicate, and declined. He was summoned to appear before a special meeting of the entire Paris Press Syndicate and consented. The following report of the proceedings has been signed and approved by him:

The President asks M. de Blowitz if he knows a journal, or a journalist, having had with any Embassy interested relations that may warrant the assertion that Embassies soften, control, or rectify the opinion or the tone of French newspapers.

M. de Blowitz replies that he knows absolutely no journal or journalist that was ever submitted to interested motives, or any Embassy which could ever exercise them. What he said, what he wished to say, was that the English Embassy was the only Embassy that did not have a press bureau, that is, an organization having for its aim to follow exclusively the movement of the press, to approach it directly or indirectly and apply itself to modifying in journals a tone which had recently become irritating.

M. de Blowitz added that he knew no instance of venality in the French press and that if in his most recent letters his pen had betrayed his thought, he regretted it profoundly.

Assignment Follows Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—The wholesale saddlery house of C. M. Sanger, Sons & Co. made an assignment to-day to the bookkeeper, Oscar H. Pierce, for the benefit of its creditors. The assignment is the result of the killing of the President, Emil A. Sanger, by his brother-in-law, Robert Luscombe, on Saturday night. Creditors of the company pressed for a settlement. The affairs of the concern are said to be badly mixed.

SHOULD THE MAYOR APPROVE THE POLICE BILL?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The question whether the Mayor should approve the police bill, upon which a hearing is appointed before him Wednesday, is certainly of great public importance. There is much difference of opinion and much misconception as to the effect of the bill. Many people assume that it provides for a bi-partisan police commission. I shall show that this is an error, and that the bill both allows and requires a commission which shall be non-partisan. Under the existing laws, we have had bi-partisan police commissions, not because they require it, but because they allow it; and parties and their bosses and managers have been able to pervert the laws for their own purposes. Both of the great parties have had two of their scheming, unscrupulous leaders made Police Commissioners, who have divided patronage and spoils between them. They have prostituted their official authority for mere party ends. The two Commissioners, representing each party, have divided appointments among themselves, and have done their utmost to place mere partisans upon the police force, with the intent, not that they should be most serviceable to the people, but that they should be active, efficient, and unscrupulous electioneering agents of their respective parties; and such they have generally been. This is the execrable bi-partisan system; and nothing can be more intolerable, disgraceful, and degrading in police administration. More than twenty years ago I set forth, in a series of articles in The Times, the inherent viciousness of this system, its inevitable tendency to corruption and party despotism, and the need of non-partisan administration in cities. The long struggle for civil-service reform in this city—to the importance of which I am glad to see so many good people are now rather suddenly awakening—has had for one of its chief objects the suppression of the patronage and spoils which alone have made a bi-partisan police system possible. This reform, faithfully enforced, will be speedily fatal to the system, nor can it exist under Police Commissioners who are not partisans.

The existing law as to appointments, supplemented by the provisions of this bill, would not only enable but require the Mayor to appoint non-partisan Commissioners. If a partisan Commissioner shall be allowed under the proposed law it will be by reason of his own delinquency. The Mayor is committed by the platform on which he was elected, by his moral obligations to this great city, and by his repeated pledges—as he is also admonished by the threatened indignation of a righteous, intelligent, and merciless public opinion—to do his utmost to establish and uphold a non-partisan police administration, and I shall show that he has a real liberty, as well as a real duty, to do this. If he shall fail to do this, it would be better for his honor and his peace of mind that he had never been made Mayor of New-York, and if he shall knowingly put mere representatives of bosses, factions, or parties upon the Police Board—if, in fact, he creates or allows a bi-partisan commission—he will be wise if he speedily flees from the wrath which will make him infamous. I have entire faith in the sagacity, the patriotism, and the fidelity of the Mayor in these matters. If he approves this he will certainly give us a non-partisan commission under it. If Boss Platt or any scheming politicians at Albany intended by this bill to coerce the appointment of a bi-partisan commission they have exhibited an incapacity as contemptible as their purpose. The Mayor can easily hoist them with their own petard, while all good citizens will applaud him and laugh at them.

These are the words of the bill which alone are decisive as to the Mayor's authority and a bi-partisan commission: "At no time shall more than two of said Commissioners belong to the same political party, nor be of the same opinion on State and National issues." Everything which these words do not forbid he can do.

(1) It is plain that, so far as there are any undesirable restrictions, they are not upon the Mayor's liberty of choice, but only upon the liberty of the Commissioners after their appointment. The Mayor may appoint whom he pleases, but only two of the Commissioners can after their appointment belong to the same party. Yet neither of them need belong to any party whatever. No proceeding could be taken to punish the Mayor or to invalidate his appointments, even if he should select four Democrats or four Republicans for Commissioners. The only possible proceeding would be a ridiculous and futile one to impeach some but who can say which?—of the Commissioners not to "belong" to the same party, or not to be of the same opinion about State and National issues. Thus besotted partisan blindness makes itself ridiculous.

(2) The provision to the effect that all of the Commissioners shall not be adherents of the same party is one which wisdom, justice, and even common sense must approve, and the law does not, in this regard, in the least restrain the plain duty of the Mayor, or the most absolute regard for the true interests of the people. None but the most besotted partisans—not even the most thoughtless declaimers against the supposed dangers of a bi-partisan commission under the bill—would justify the Mayor in selecting all the Commissioners from the same party; unless, indeed, some of them insist on a single Commissioner only and a term of only two years, which would, above all possible devices, most certainly insure police control by a single party and involve police administration in the partisan politics of every municipal election.

But, beyond all this, the requirement that only two Commissioners shall belong to the same party is a tacit, yet not the less an emphatic, condemnation of party control in police affairs—an affirmation of the non-partisan principle the Mayor was elected to establish. It says, in substance, that mere party men cannot be trusted; that they will favor their associates and cheat their opponents. If party men are not to be given for Commissioners, the bill would condemn both itself and its authors by putting any such restrictions upon their selection. The obvious suggestion from all this is, that, if competent men who belong to no party could be found, they would make the best Commissioners, and that every man is likely to be a bad Commissioner in the degree that he wishes to favor a party, or is in any sense a partisan. Nothing can be plainer than the fact that Mayor Strong, under this bill as a law, would be at perfect liberty to act on this suggestion—it is, indeed, a hint or instruction to him. Gen. Grant never belonged to a party until the time of Buchanan's election as President, when he gave his first vote. Many competent men—no matter if once in the army or the navy—can be found for Commissioners who are not adherents of any party. If adherents of parties are chosen, the less party bias or zeal they have the better Commissioners they are sure to be.

(3) The assumption that the Commissioners must be selected from the two great parties would be utterly unwarranted, even if only party men were selected. Six different parties had tickets in the field at the last elections, and the Mayor has full liberty to make his selections from any of them. He may obviously put adherents of three or four of these parties upon the commission. Who, then, can say he is coerced to appoint a bi-partisan commission? He may select all the Commissioners from the Comittee of Seventy. Who will condemn such a commission as partisan?

4. The provision of the bill as to Commissioners not agreeing in opinion concerning State and national issues is almost too absurd for serious notice. Every one of those six parties had its platform in the last State election, each of which presented many issues, and, besides, there were more than thirty different issues between the parties in the last national elections. If the Mayor should search for a week, he could not find two men who would agree in opinion on these State and national issues who could be brought within this fatuous provision. He need not give it a second thought. Only the requirement of such an agreement would create a real difficulty for him.

We repeat, therefore, that it is clear beyond question that the Mayor has a real liberty under this bill, as he also has a supreme duty, to select the most fit persons for Commissioners, to create a real non-partisan commission, to redeem his pledges to the people of this city; and that, if he allows a bi-partisan commission to exist, it will be his own fault, and without justification, either in the language or the suggestions of this bill. No most fit man for a Commissioner—be he Mr. Roosevelt or any other—can be named whom the Mayor may not appoint under this bill. There can be no more party politics, or partisan Commissioners, under it than the Mayor's deliberate delinquency shall allow.

No man can, therefore, ask the Mayor to reject the bill, as tending to bi-partisan administration, without assuming that the Mayor will prostitute his power for accomplishing such a result; no man can condemn the bill as bi-partisan, unless he can show that it prevents the Mayor from appointing the most fit men for Commissioners.

There may be those who will appeal to the Mayor to reject the bill on the unwarranted assumption that he is pledged by his election to the policy of a single Police Commissioner. He was elected on the platform of the Committee of Seventy, which says not a word concerning the number of Police Commissioners. The unfortunate and vicious theory for a single Commissioner, selected for a two years' term, is a subsequent invention, which is responsible for much of the disastrous delay in reform legislation. When I voted for the Mayor I had never heard of it, and such was the case, doubtless, with most of the voters. It is a false theory concerning which the wise friends of reform are much divided, notwithstanding the intolerant tone of some of the journals on the subject.

In a series of articles relating to this theory, published in The Times in December, I pointed out the probability that the pressing of it would cause delay in reform legislation, divide its forces, and possibly result in defeat. At the end of four months—much given to discussions and conflicts over this theory—a theory unsupported by good police administration in any great city of the world—an opportunity is allowed the Mayor for the first time to create a truly non-partisan Police Commission. It would be doubly unfortunate, if unwise zeal for this academic theory should defeat this opportunity. We greatly need four able men on the commission, both to resist the politicians and to make the investigations which should precede sweeping removals.

A single Police Commissioner system within a term of only two years, which this theory commends, has been tried only in Brooklyn, and there disastrously. In the four months, during which this theory has delayed reform legislation, the police of Brooklyn have exhibited a partisanship, cowardice, and inefficiency unparalleled in any great city—evils which are only the natural results of having a single Commissioner with a two years' term, and he dependent on a Mayor whose term is equally short. Both inevitably stood in constant fear of a near, approaching election. Bad as the New-York police have been, the stability and fearlessness given by a six years' term for Commissioners, which the bill before us continues, would have enabled New-York policemen to speedily put down the Brooklyn rioters. The courage given by long police terms in New-York, and independence of Mayoralty dictation, have made her police bold and efficient for suppressing riots, and sad for New-York will be the prospect when she shall imitate the Brooklyn police system.

While the good provisions of the bill greatly predominate, it contains highly objectionable features. Unwarranted judicial powers are conferred upon the Commissioners, though little more offensively than similar provisions in the existing laws; but, on the other hand, the bill gives much larger powers to the Superintendent, or Chief of Police—powers which it is essential he should possess.

Worse still, the bill gives to the Police Board a needless and vicious control over the examinations for admissions to the police service, which would in practice soon develop a dangerous tendency, but we can probably find exemption from this in future legislation. If Mr. Roosevelt shall be made a Commissioner, civil service reform will not suffer much during his term of office. Over against this objection, the bill provides for rigid civil service examination, for promotions based on merit and seniority, and it forbids any member of the police force contributing to any political fund or becoming a member of any political club or association—certainly provisions of great importance, which may perhaps be made to sever the ties between the police and the Tammany Hall association.

It seems to me that the bill should, as a whole, be approved. If the Mayor will appoint able, upright, and non-partisan Commissioners, and give them a vigorous support, as I feel sure he will, he will not only redeem all his pledges and receive the thanks of the wisest men in the city, but he will render an important and lasting service to the great cause of good city government. The appointment of four such men as he will have a right and a duty to choose as Commissioners, will not only silence all those who fear a bi-partisan commission, but will make all the enemies of reform at Albany ridiculous. If any party makes a gain from such acts of patriotism, fidelity, and courage, it will be that party which has done most to give Mayor Strong an opportunity to make his name illustrious in the annals of municipal reform.

DORMAN B. EATON.

New-York, April 29, 1895.

WORK OF A NEBRASKA CYCLONE

A House and Two Barns Demolished, but No Loss of Life.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—A cyclone visited Omaha just south of Druid Hill Addition, in the northwestern part of the city, at 4 o'clock this morning. It accompanied the atmospheric disturbance that preceded the heavy rain of the early morning, and although its effect was confined to a small territory, nothing was left standing in its path. A frame house and two barns were entirely demolished, and the roof was lifted from another cottage and carried several blocks. That no fatalities accompanied the catastrophe is considered a miracle.

The dwelling was occupied by W. A. Barnett, with his wife and three children. Mr. Barnett was awakened by the wind. He got up and went to the front of the house to close the windows. While returning through the sitting room, the whole structure was picked up from its foundations without an instant's warning. The house fronted on Thirty-fifth Street, and the wind turned it completely over toward the south. Mrs. Barnett and the children were sleeping in the north portion of the house, but as the structure turned over they were thrown clear across the rooms against the south wall. They had scarcely time to realize what had occurred when the walls collapsed and the roof came tumbling on their heads. In some manner they were protected from the falling timbers and succeeded in extricating themselves.

Mr. Barnett was severely bruised, and Mrs. Barnett was cut on the arm, but the children did not receive a scratch. While they were trying to pull themselves out of the débris the wind continued its work. The timbers were shattered into kindling wood and scattered all over several vacant lots. One side of the house was dropped about fifty feet away, and the floor was blown loose and carried further down the hill.

Other cottages were unroofed, one man was knocked senseless by a flying timber, and a barn was demolished. Immediately afterward there came heavy rain in torrents.

Vallandigham in 1871—A Justification.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Apropos of your editorial article of to-day, whatever C. L. Vallandigham's responsibility for the financial declarations in the Democratic platform of 1868, and whatever injury to the party may have come of those declarations, Mr. Vallandigham certainly made full amends for the mistakes of that year by his new departure of 1871. No declaration as to currency would have

VIGILANT'S FAST PASSAGE

Crossed from Southampton in Less than Eighteen Days.

STRONG WINDS, HEAVY SEAS, AND FOG

Capt. Barr Pleased with the Trip—The Yacht to Go in the Dry Dock To-day to Fit Out for Her Races.

The Vigilant, in charge of Capt. "Charlie" Barr, anchored off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. She sailed from Southampton at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of April 11, and had Sandy Hook abeam at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The trip across the ocean was made in 17 days 18 hours 50 minutes.

As soon as the yacht came to anchor Capt. Barr went to the clubhouse and telephoned to Commodore George J. Gould that his yacht had arrived. Mr. Gould congratulated Capt. Barr on the fine voyage she had made.

Capt. Barr was much pleased to be safe on shore again and have the successful cup defender of 1893 anchored in home waters. When she left England the Captain said: "I shall be happy if I can make the voyage in twenty days." He made it in more than two days less than the time he named. Capt. Barr chatted to a reporter for The New-York Times about the voyage, and allowed him to inspect the log.

The Vigilant came out of Fay & Co.'s yard, at Southampton, at noon on April 11. She was towed to Netley, where her compasses were adjusted, and at 3:30 P. M. she set sail. Hurst Castle was passed at 5:05 P. M., and the buoy off the Needles at 5:20. At 9:20 P. M. the light on the Lizard was abeam, and that was the last seen of land until yesterday morning.

The daily runs of the yacht, calculated to noon each day, were as follows: April 12, 235 miles; 13th, 227 miles; 14th, 233 miles; 15th, 213 miles: 16th, 173 miles; 17th, 173 miles; 18th, 98 miles; 19th, 220 miles; 20th, 239 miles; 21st, 189 miles; 22d, 59 miles; 23d, 168 miles; 24th, 125 miles; 25th, 93 miles; 26th, 79 miles; 28th, 216 miles; 29th, to 11:45 A. M., 232 miles. The total distance sailed was 2,992 nautical miles, a remarkably short passage, considering the weather the Vigilant encountered.

The first day of the trip the wind was light from the west. The next day it freshened, and it was cloudy in the afternoon. On the 14th it blew strongly from the east-southeast. At midnight the short spar used as a spinnaker boom broke six feet from the end, and the spinnaker was lost. The mainsail was jibed and clewed down, and soon afterward the wind moderated. Another spinnaker was set on the club of the club topsail.

On the 15th the breeze was moderate from the east-southeast. The next day the sea was lumpy, and the yacht rolled heavily. On Wednesday, the 17th, the wind veered to the northeast, and on Thursday it came from the southwest. The yacht was still rolling heavily, and only made 98 miles that day. On the 19th the wind was west by north, and it was very squally. On the 20th the wind was strong from the north, and the next day it grew very cold. The temperature of the water was 37°, and it was very foggy. On the yacht a lookout was kept for ice. Capt. Barr took watch and watch with Mate Miller. Pack ice was evidently near them, as the water was smooth, in spite of the high wind, so Capt. Barr knew there must be a breakwater of ice. After passing the ice the sea ran high, and oil was used. Oil bags were hung over the bow and quarter.

On the 22d the wind was light from the north-northeast, and the next day it was light from the northwest. On the 24th the wind was from the south-southwest, strong, and the sea was heavy. The wind moderated in the afternoon. On the 25th the wind was from the west, veering to west-northwest, and a heavy head sea was encountered.

On Friday, the 26th, the wind was from the southwest. The yacht got out of the Gulf Stream and was struck by a heavy thunder squall. The lightning was very vivid. Capt. Barr kept on the northwest tack, not wanting to go to the southward and come about. On the 27th the wind was light from the west. On Sunday it was strong from the east, and yesterday light from the east, with fog.

The first land seen was Long Beach. Then the Vigilant stood down to Sandy Hook, and nearly ran the lightship down in the fog. Then she stood up the Gedney Channel, and nearly hit the buoy. A lot of tugs chased the yacht as she came up the bay to tow her up, but Capt. Barr, with the aid of a fair wind, wanted no assistance.

As she passed the Hook, the Vigilant carried her spanker, gaff topsail, boom eased to port, spinnaker set to starboard, and jibs. The yacht had a crew of twenty men on board. The second mate and one seaman deserted at Southampton, leaving their clothes behind.

The Vigilant will go into the dry dock in the Erie Basin to-day to fit out for her races during the Summer.

The Vigilant's voyage is a remarkably quick one, everything considered. Her eastward trip last year was made in 6 days 13 hours and 44 minutes. It took the Valkyrie 29 days and 18 hours to come to New-York and 28 days to go back. The Navahoe, in 1893, crossed in 19 days. The Galatea took 29 days to cross, the Genesta 21 days, and the Thistle 17 days.

The New Dilemma.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 29.—Latham A. Fish, accompanied by Capt. Terry, who will assist on the Defender during the coming race, are at Greenport, preparing the fin-keel racer Dilemma for her contests this season. The old Dilemma was wrecked last Fall during a gale on the breakwater, near the mouth of Greenport Harbor. She broke loose from her moorings and was dashed to pieces on the rocks. Her fin and part of one side were recovered and taken to Moriches, where a new boat was built from the lines of the old one. The present craft is an exact counterpart of the old boat.

Mr. Fish expects fully as much from the second edition of the Dilemma as from the phenomenal one which was lost.

Newark Yacht Club's New House.

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—The Newark Yacht Club has chosen the following to serve for the coming season of 1895: William Murray, Commodore; Edward Hendenlang, Vice Commodore; T. J. Rache, Treasurer, and A. F. Adams, Secretary. A. F. Adams, Charles Schade, and T. J. Rache have been elected delegates to the New-York Yacht Racing Association. The boathouse of the old Passaic Rowing Association has been leased by the club, and on May 1 the club will take possession of it. The new quarters will be handsomely fitted up and will contain all the furniture and paraphernalia necessary to the complete yachtsman's headquarters. A marine railway, capable of hauling out the largest sea or steam yacht in the river, will be built adjoining the house.

CUP DEFENDER'S GOOD POINTS.

Comparison with Vigilant and Valkyrie by a Designer.

A. G. McVey, the well-known designer and writer on yachting topics, has published, in The Boston Herald, a description of the new cup defender now being built at Bristol. He also gives a drawing, showing the yacht's diagonal, half breadth, sheer, and body plans.

Mr. McVey says: "There appear to be fine reasons, based on the semi-official data furnished by the designer of the Vigilant and the Defender, why the latter should surely beat the former. The first is, there is more intelligence in the Defender's designs, because questions which were not considered in the Vigilant have been carefully wrought out in the Defender, and wetted surface has received close and serious consideration. The matter of wetted surface and quickness in stays has to-day become a serious question in a racing yacht's design, and the yacht naval architect, be he professional or amateur, who neglects giving close attention to these elements, will find out to his sorrow that he is left behind by the advance of progressive ideas.

"The difference between these boats, so far as wetted surface and quickness in stays goes, is quite marked. The Vigilant's keel on the bottom measures 52 feet, with an almost plumb sternpost. She has this length of keel on a designed water length of 85 feet. The shape of her lateral planes is such that, all things else being equal, she would lose to a boating this length, though the latter might be a minute slower boat. The Defender's keel measures 35 feet on top, and about 25 feet on the bottom. Her sternpost is raked her after 25

NO GREATER NEW-YORK

That Is, if Brooklyn Aldermen Can Prevent Consolidation.

UNANIMOUS VOTE AGAINST THE PLAN

A Resolution to Oust Superintendent Corrigan from the Truant Home Passed at the Board Meeting.

Politics as well as business was considered by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday afternoon. By a unanimous vote they placed themselves on record as being opposed to consolidation with New-York, but the Aldermen did not offer one word in explanation of their action.

Alderman Cary even in presenting the resolution did not take the credit of so doing, but had it marked "Offered by Alderman Cary, by request."

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, It is the sense of this board that it is opposed to the consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York City, believing that under home rule Brooklyn's prosperity will increase; her civic pride and independence be maintained, and her affairs better managed than they would be under annexation to a city where good government is as yet problematical.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and is hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Assemblyman from Kings County.

The bonds of fourteen trolley inspectors were then approved, after which Alderman Cohn introduced a resolution which Aldermen Guilfoyle and McGarry supported and worked for, in order to get sufficient votes to pass it.

"I'm in on this," said Guilfoyle.

It was a patronage resolution, and was as follows:

The City Clerk shall hereafter be charged with the duty of collecting and receiving all fines for all violations of any city ordinance by any person or persons holding licenses issued within the City of Brooklyn, or his or their employes. He shall have the right from time to time, to appoint, and at pleasure remove, not more than twenty officers, to detect any such violations, and collect and receive such fines, who shall have the custody of the money so collected, and shall turn over the same weekly, with a report thereof, to the said City Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safekeeping thereof.

Each collector is to work eight hours a day, and to receive $3 for his services, the money to be paid from the contingent account of the Board of Aldermen.

It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 3, Aldermen Cary, Vollmer, and Wallace voting against it. Alderman Wallace, in explaining his vote, said he voted against it because the men to be appointed will not be under bonds. At least, the resolution did not so specify.

When Alderman Cary voted against it Alderman Guilfoyle said:

"Well, Cary! you will not get one of the places."

Up to this time Alderman Guilfoyle, who is a Democrat, was quite happy, but he changed when Alderman Clark offered a resolution abolishing the position of Superintendent and Farmer at the Traunt Home. This position is now held by Patrick Corrigan. The resolution also provides for the appointment of Eugene Martyn as keeper, the doing away with several laborers, and the appointment of John Elseman as janitor at $1 a day, with the recommendation that he could hire laborers whenever necessary.

"Four dollars a day for a janitor," said Alderman Walkely, "is preposterous; it is too much money."

"Why, if a politician did any such thing," said Alderman McGarry, "he would be indicted."

"I give warning," said Alderman Guilfoyle, "that you are treading on dangerous ground. Patrick Corrigan, the present Superintendent, is a war veteran, and we only last week had to see four Democratic veterans reinstated who had been dismissed from the Board of Audit simply because they were Democrats, and to-day we are asked to pay the court expenses. Mr. Corrigan will contest this action. The only thing that you can find against him is that he is a Democrat. Take warning before you go too far."

"That is true," said Alderman Walkely, "but there is another reason why I'm opposed to it. It is the fact that a bill taking the Truant Home out of our hands and placing it in the hands of the Board of Education is about to pass the Legislature. It is not fair, therefore, to make any changes at present."

The motion, however, was carried by a vote of 12 to 5, but Alderman Guilfoyle objected to unanimous consent, and therefore the resolution will not take effect for twenty days.

Alderman Guilfoyle objected to awarding bids for paving the streets with asphalt in accordance with the recommendation of Commissioner White.

Commissioner White recommended that the Aldermen award contracts to Crawford & Co. for paving with Trinidad Pitch Lake asphalt, at $1.60 a square yard, St. Mark's Avenue, between Rogers and Brooklyn Avenues; Dean Street, between Nostrand and New-York Avenues, and Irving Place, between Gates and Putnam Avenues, and to T. D. Bradford, for paving with Alcatrez Californian asphalt, at $1.44 per square yard, Hancock Street, between Throop and Sumner Avenues, and Orange Street, between Columbia Heights and Henry Street.

"They are not the lowest bidders," said Alderman Guilfoyle, "and it has been said that a committee is to be appointed to investigate this matter. The Commissioner of City Works does not know one-third of what is going on in his department. Bids are put in and then taken out again, and the figures changed. The Commissioner does not know it, but it is so, nevertheless, and I know what I'm talking about. This is no reflection upon Mr. White, for I believe him to be a thoroughly honest, upright man, one of the most honest men in the city."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Grading and Paving.

D. J. SOLOMON ADJUDGED INSANE

Committed to the Middletown Asylum on His Wife's Application—She Before Defended Him.

David J. Solomon, who made such a desperate fight about two years ago to escape commitment to a lunatic asylum, has finally been declared insane and committed to the asylum at Middletown. Strange to say, the woman who was his chief defender, and who afterward became his wife, is the one who instituted the proceedings that have now ended in his confinement.

Solomon was on the eve of marrying Miss Clara Perry Thomas, in August, 1893, when his two brothers, Henry J. and Lemond Solomon, secured his confinement in Bloomingdale on the certificate of two physicians. The three brothers were in business together at the time as necktie manufacturers, at 547 Broadway. Miss Thomas had been in their employ as forewoman.

When she learned that David had been spirited off to Bloomingdale, she began proceedings for his release. She insisted that he was simply confined because his brothers objected to his marriage with her on religious grounds, she being a Christian, while the Solomons are Hebrews.

The brothers denied this most strenuously. They said they did not care what her religion was. They simply wanted their brother committed because he was undoubtedly insane, and was ruining their business and bankrupting himself. There was a hearing before a Sheriff's jury that finally ended in David's discharge.

As soon as he was declared at liberty he jumped into a carriage and was driven to the home of his fiancée, where they were married that evening.

Nothing more was heard of the case until yesterday, when attorneys for David's wife applied to Judge McAdam of the Superior Court for an order committing Solomon to the Middletown asylum. They presented affidavits from the wife and two physicians, showing that his present attack of insanity set in about six months ago. Judge McAdam referred the matter to Judge Gildersleeve, who signed the order.

The Life-Savers' Motto.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

In the dining room of the White Head Life-Saving Station hangs this motto: "Lord, ere we go we trust our all to Thee; Thy sea is mighty and our boats are small." Men who keep such a motto before their eyes can be trusted to do their very best in the discharge of their perilous duty.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A. L. Hopkins Sole Receiver of Chicago and Northern Pacific.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Judge Jenkins, sitting in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, discharged from the receivership of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Messrs. Morgan, Howland, and Van Norden, and in their places appointed A. Lawrence Hopkins of New-York, sole receiver. The action was taken on a petition of the bondholders, presented to the court this morning by Attorney Simon Sterne of New-York. Mr. Sterne claimed that bondholders owning $24,700,000 of the $25,000,000 of bonds thought their interests could be best served by having a receiver of their own naming appointed. and Mr. Hopkins was the man they preferred.

Ex-Senator Spooner, on behalf of the receivers, opposed the petition, on the ground that Messrs. Morgan and Howland were ready to resign and that Mr. Van Norden was quite capable of administering the affairs of the property alone, as there was nothing for the receiver to do but to collect the rentals of the leased property. He said it would be a reflection on Mr. Van Norden's administration of the company's business to remove him, but if he were removed he asked that Mr. Hopkins be not appointed, as being a party in interest. He suggested General Manager Ainslee of the Wisconsin Central Road to succeed Mr. Van Norden.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, through counsel, joined in the request that Mr. Hopkins be named. In naming Mr. Hopkins, Judge Jenkins said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not name him on behalf of the bondholders, but to serve the interests of the road alone. If he found that Mr. Hopkins was serving any faction, he would promptly remove him. But for the fact that the court thought it right that so large a property should be represented at the financial capital of the country, he would be inclined to continue Mr. Van Norden, whose conduct of the property he was entirely satisfied with.

To be Responsible for Accidents.

NEW-YORK, N. J., April 29.—A new department, styled the Accident Insurance Department, has been opened by the Consolidated Traction Company, and hereafter the company will be wholly liable for all damages recovered because of accidents, instead of having the burden shared by the Guarantor Indemnity Company of Philadelphia, as heretofore. Different versions are given by the traction and insurance companies; therefore the reason for the change is not very clear.

The traction company makes it appear that the action is voluntary, and the latter asserts the policies were canceled because of any indisposition to carry the Consolidated any longer. In referring to this, one of the Guarantor's agents said his company had at present 1,486 cases to defend, many of which they expected to lose because of the carelessness displayed by the party or corporation insured. For this reason, they were about to make a change in rates, and in some instances positively refuse to assume risk.

Cedar Falls and Minnesota.

The stockholders of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, at their annual meeting in Dubuque, Iowa, elected the following Directors: W. J. Knight, Charles T. Hancock, D. D. Myers, and C. E. Wales of Dubuque; E. H. Harriman, J. Kennedy Tod, W. S. Tod, and J. L. Meyers of New-York, and John Dunn of Chicago.

Executive officers were chosen as follows: President—W. J. Knight; Vice President—John Dunn; Secretary and Treasurer—C. H. Booth, and Assistant Secretary—Charles H. Wenman.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The aggregate all-rail shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, were 61,403 tons, as against 61,204 tons for the preceding week and 57,289 tons a year ago. The Michigan Central carried 9,493 tons; the Lake Shore, 7,913 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 12,005 tons; Erie Railway, 7,454 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,008 tons; Pan Handle, 5,634 tons; Wabash, 5,101 tons; Grand Trunk, 3,712 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,356 tons, and Big Four, 1,672 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company, whose double track ends in Cherry Hill, N. J., is expected to continue the double track as far as Oradell before the new time table goes into effect next month, but the company has met a setback in the form of an injunction restraining it from cutting through a strip of land about 500 feet near the water's edge midway between Cherry Hill and River Edge.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy statement for March shows gross earnings, $2,378,885; decrease, $340,969; net, with charges deducted, $53,316; decrease, $262,637. Three months gross, $6,693,902; decrease, $1,090,766; net deficit, $260,566; decrease, $753,252.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will meet in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in this city this forenoon to hear the application of the Staten Island and Midland Railroad Company for permission to use the electric trolley system as a motive power.

—Orders have been issued for the immediate completion of the widening of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago track on such portion of that system as still remains narrow gauge.

—Horace S. Reaven has been promoted from Master of Transportation to the post of Superintendent of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, succeeding F. L. Tompkins.

—A decree of foreclosure of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad is expected by the Bondholders' Committee from the next session of the Federal court in Baltimore in June.

—D. B. Morey has resigned as General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central in New-Orleans, his resignation taking effect May 1.

—Robert Fleming of London, who represents large British interests in American railway securities, was in Denver last week.

—Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bondholders' Committee, has gone to Europe.

—For the first three weeks in April the Big Four system reports increased earnings, aggregating 63,588 tons.

—Major Robert Strong has been appointed General Agent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in New-Orleans.

—Henry L. Shute has resigned as Traffic Manager of the "Soo" Line, and the office has been abolished.

—The anthracite sales agents will meet in this city to-day to discuss the output and scale of prices for May.

—J. B. Cavanaugh, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Evansville and Terre Haute, has resigned.

—Orders for 2,000 new freight cars are being placed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

—A railway station a few miles from Denver was named Trilby a few days ago.

Mrs. Spiegel Escaped to the City.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction considered at their meeting yesterday the case of Mrs. Annie Spiegel, whose whereabouts the officers of the women's department of Ward's Island Hospital would not tell to her anxious husband, Simon Spiegel, of 149 Spring Street.

Dr. Dent, Medical Superintendent of the hospital, in his report concerning the matter, said when she was in the convalescent ward and about to be discharged, she escaped to the city. That was on the evening of April 25. She got away from the island on the little steamer Mermaid, which runs to the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. A deck hand named Slattery admits allowing her to go on board without a pass. He has asked to be allowed to resign.

The reports seem to indicate that the missing woman arrived safely in this city, and that she is keeping her present whereabouts from her husband for reasons of her own.

The Will of John N. Stearns Probated.

The will of the late John N. Stearns, who died at 141 Noble Street, Brooklyn, on April 21, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He bequeathed to his nephew, John W. Cummings, $250; to Miss Libbie Penney, who had been in his employ for some years, $1,000, and to Abbie M. S. Cummings, his sister, $250. All the wood cuts, plates, pictures, &c., in the office of the National Temperance Society are given to that organization. The residue of the estate is divided according to law. His wife, Matilda C. Stearns, and his daughter, Nellie Stearns Morey, are provided for. The value of the estate is not given.

Would-be Bridge Jumper Sentenced.

Patrick Sullivan of 56 Douglass Street, who attempted to jump from the bridge on Saturday night, was sent to jail for ten day yesterday by Justice Walsh, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER WEEPING MONDAY

and more worried merchants. But you have no call to fret—almost everything we told of for yesterday is red-ripe for to-day.

The way to judge a store is day in and day out—we are willing to be measured that way—a little short of your expecting now and then, away ahead in most instances.

IN THE BOOK STORE

Never mind what you know of Book stores, think of what you'd like a Book store to be—even to the prices. See if it isn't here. And every day for a month or so yet it will be getting better and better.

If we haven't the Book you want we'll get it. Very likely it's here. This shows the way the stock runs:

250 titles handsome 12 mo. books at **50c.**
95 titles handsome 12 mo. books at **25c.**
240 titles handsome 12 mo. books at **18c.**

And 18 titles of handsome 16 mo. books—the popular Handy Classic Editions of the most noted works in English literature. These "Classics" are all beautifully printed on good paper and bound in full embossed cloth with silver stamping. Publisher's price, 35c the volume; **WE SAY 12c.** Size, 4x6 in. Average thickness, 3-4 in. They include:

A Book of Golden Deeds. Yonge.
Black Beauty. Anna Sewell.
The Coming Race. Lytton.
Crown of Wild Olive. Ruskin.
Dreams. Olive Schreiner.
Lady of the Lake. Scott.
Light of Asia. Arnold.
Discourses of Epictetus.
Ethics of the Dust. Ruskin.
Heroes and Hero Worship. Carlyle.
House of Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
Lamb's Essays of Elia.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Lowell's Early Poems.
Lucile. Owen Meredith.
Mornings in Florence. Ruskin.
Mosses from an Old Manse. Hawthorne.
Paul and Virginia.
Pleasures of Life. Lubbock.
Poe's Poems.
Queen of the Air. Ruskin.
Sartor Resartus. Carlyle.
The Scarlet Letter. Hawthorne.
Sesame and Lilies. Ruskin.
Story of an African Farm. Schreiner.
Thoughts from Marcus Aurelius.
Vicar of Wakefield. Oliver Goldsmith.
Whittier's Early Poems.

And only **12c** each.

Then there are 106 Poetical Works—anything you'll care for—at **45c.**

SOME OF THE VERY SPECIALS:

The Magic City—Photographic views of the World's Columbian Exposition, with 24 pages of the California Mid-Winter Fair; 288 pages in all, in royal purple tint, 11x14 ins.; our price, **75c.**
The Century War Book—People's Pictorial Edition, 324 pages, oblong quarto, 11x14 in.; our price, **$1.35.**
Music Folios, **18c** each
Beautiful Gems of Song.
Harvest of Song.
Songs for Summer Ramblings.

Ninth Street.

ART EMBROIDERY

When the grass is wet or the talk is dull, there is nothing like a little Art Embroidery to push the hours along. And then how pretty the room grows—pretty with the little touches that money could not buy. The new Art Embroidery store is ready with anything you care for.

All silk Mantle Drapes, 90 to 100 in. long, beautifully embroidered in gold as only the Orientals can do it, **$1.50** each—less than cost of the silk.
Japanese Decorated Draperies, beautiful effects, **15c** yd.
Rich lot of Cushions, silk covered, much under price, at **$1.**

Broadway.

SILVERWARE

Think of the Sterling Silver Bonbon Scoops at **68c** instead of $1, or of Sterling A. D. Coffee Spoons at **25, 28 38c!** They sample the whole stock.

Basement.

CHOCOLATES AT 28c LB

Extra fine quality cream walnuts, almonds, honey nougats, roasted almonds, cream pecans, violet and pistache bonbons. Regular 50c kind; separate or assorted.

Basement.

PEARL BUTTONS

Mother of Pearl, Smoked Pearl, from the size of a nickel to the size of a quarter, at **25c** doz. Size a half dollar and larger, **50c** doz. Just about quarter value.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

No need to more than point at them.

Scotch bleached Damask Table Cloths; 25 per cent. off regular value, 2x2 yards, to 2½x3½ yds., **$1.75** to **$5.50.** All new fresh goods and an excellent assortment of designs.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases:
22½x36 in., **37½c** each.
25x36 in., **50c** each.
27x36 in., **65c** each.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets.
Lot 1—200 pairs worth $4.50, at **$3.50.**
Lot 2—150 pairs worth $5.50, at **$4.50.**
Beautiful French Towels, white, long knotted fringes, richly embroidered, at **$3**; were $5 to $6.50 each.
Extra large Huck Towels, first class quality, plain fringe and plain hem, **20c.**
Pure Linen Glass Towelings, at **10, 12, 15c** yd.; our regular 12½, 15, 18c goods.
Large cream Turkish Bath Towels, **12c**; worth 18c.
Heavy unbleached Table Damask, 64 in. wide, **35c** yd.; 66 in., finer, at **45c.**
Bleached Table Damask, 71 in. wide, excellent variety of designs, at **75c**; our old $1 quality.
Good, serviceable all-linen Breakfast Napkins, fast edges, **$1, $1.25, $1.50** doz.
Dinner Napkins, 24x24 in., at **$2** the doz.; should be $2.50; extra quality, 26x46 in., at **$2.75**; the $3.50 grade.
Grass linen Suitings, natural color, pure flax, sheer texture, **25, 30, 35, 40c** yd.

Special terms to hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses. Estimates furnished.

Fourth Avenue.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Only words of praise for the new fittings in the new corner, Broadway and Ninth Street. Deserves every word that can be said. And the stocks are worthy the surroundings.

Men's imported all-silk Shirts and Drawers, novia and blue, shirts have long and short sleeves, **$2.50** each; exceptional value.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, **50c** each up, to the finest imported Dress and Negligee Shirts, in madras, cheviot, percales, from **$1** up; exceptional values.
Men's Pajamas, made by Virgoe, Middleton & Co., London. Choice assortment in silk, silk-and-cotton, madras, cheviot.
Men's imported washable De Joinvilles, with neat silk figures and dots, **35** and **50c** each.

Broadway.

MATRESSES

How little the outside of a mattress tells of the inside! How completely you're at the mercy of the Mattress man unless you rip the Mattress open and even then not one in a hundred can tell whether the hair is of the right grade.

We make the Mattresses we sell. We know what goes into them. We stand behind the quality of the Mattress as fairly and squarely as behind the grade of anything else in the store.

We send careful men anywhere in the city or suburbs to take measures for Matresses. And great as the pains we take and the thought we give to this work, we believe prices are the least you'll find for anything like equal service. This is a special lot.

Good Hair Matresses, 40 lbs., covered with best ticking, extra careful workmanship, made in one or two parts, **$10.**

Feather pillows, too, odorless, mellow, springy—just as the tired head would want a pillow. These are special.

3 lbs. each, **75c, $1.50,** and **$2.50** the pair.

Fourth Floor.

UMBRELLAS

Pure twilled Umbrella silk, Kensington silk, the best of all for wear. Close rolled, paragon frames, choicest English hard wood handles, Golf and Prince of Wales Hooks. Nothing nobbier in London or New-York, **$3** each.

You can see not half as good at $5. Color is very dark green—almost black. A stylish color, but if they were not all green prices might be $7 and $8.

Broadway.

CLOCKS AT $10

French Parlor Mantel Clocks, selected Mexican onyx cases, warranted in every way; regularly, **$15** and **$20.**

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

HEROIC BUST OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE

Robert Cushing's Work Soon to be Placed in the National Capitol.

Robert Cushing, the well-known sculptor, has just completed in clay a heroic-size bust of the late President Millard Fillmore.

It was ordered by the United States Government, and when put in marble will be placed in the Senate end of the Capitol at Washington. This is in pursuance of an act of Congress directing that busts of uniform size be made of all the Vice Presidents of the United States.

Mr. Cushing afforded a few of his friends an opportunity to view the bust yesterday afternoon at his studio, 44 West Thirtieth Street. The sculptor has produced a particularly effective work. He had to rely upon two old but very good engravings of the ex-President to make the bust, and to those who knew Mr. Fillmore the resemblance is said to be striking.

John D. Townsend, the lawyer, said that it could not have been better if the ex-President had sat for it. Mr. Townsend was a student in ex-President Fillmore's Buffalo law office.

The plaster cast will be taken this week, and in two weeks Mr. Cushing expects to have the marble bust ready for delivery.

Funeral of W. J. Richardson.

The funeral of the late William J. Richardson took place from the Hanson Place Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. Dixon officiating. The church was crowded by the friends of the deceased, and there were many floral emblems.

The Atlantic Aid Association, composed of the employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of which Mr. Richardson was President, sent two floral emblems of their esteem; the Law Enforcement Society sent a crown of white and pink roses, and a pillow of roses and flowers was sent from the Christian Endeavor Society. There were other floral pieces from individuals.

The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Appointment of Educators.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.—Mayor Wanser to-day reappointed William Obergfell and Edward Hoos, Democrats, and William H. Beach, Republican, as members of the Board of Education. The three remaining members will probably be reappointed in a day or two. Under the new law the board will have thirteen members after May 5. Of the six new members Mayor Wanser to-day named Nathaniel E. Smith and David R. Daly, Democrats, and Allan McLean and Phillip J. Koonz. Mr. Smith declines to serve, so that there are six vacancies yet to be filled, including the present members yet to be reappointed.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN NEAR NEWARK

Robert Spalle Wounded Three Times in Beating Off His Assailants.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—Robert Spalle, a German baker, nineteen years old, appeared at the home of Edward C. Reusch, his employer, early this morning, bleeding from two deep gashes in the head and from another in the wrist. He brought a dagger, which he said he had wrested from one of two highwaymen who had attacked him near Seton Hall College in an attempt to get his money, amounting to $65.

Spalle said that he missed the last electric car from Newark and started to walk home. A man stopped him and demanded his money. When he refused, the highwayman attacked him, but Spalle threw him to the ground. Then, Spalle said, another highwayman attacked him with the knife. A kick made the second assailant helpless, Spalle said, and then he started homeward as fast as he could run.

Spalle thinks his assailants were Italians, many of whom have been employed in changing the gauge of the South Orange electric line for the last few days.

Brooklyn Entomologists Unite.

The members of the Brooklyn Institute who are interested in the study of entomology met in the art rooms at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, and organized an entomological department for the institute, and elected the following officers: Lyman A. Best, President; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Zabriskie, Vice President; Archibald C. Weeks, Secretary; Herman Meeske, Curator; the Rev. George D. Hulst, Librarian, and John Akhurst, E. N. Aaron, William Brace, Frank A. Willard, and F. C. Green, Executive Committee.

This action was taken to compensate for the abrogation of the Entomological Society, which had been included in the institute under a separate charter.

Havre's Gift to Mme. Faure.

From The London Daily News.

The gold bracelet which the Municipality of Havre is to present to Madame Faure when she and her husband go there has been exhibited at a jeweler's in the Place de la Madeleine, in Paris. It is, our correspondent says, in the Italian sixteenth century style, and is repoussé, and finished by a carver. The inside is plain, and bears an inscription stating the date on which the presentation will take place, and the high, affectionate, and respectful esteem in which the citizens of Havre hold the President's wife. Madame and Mlle. Faure are not to go to Rouen and Havre in the Presidential train, but by the express, and will return by it.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.

A MOST IMPORTANT SALE.
A SPECIAL OFFERING OF
550 SELECTED
ORIENTAL RUGS
as per following instructions:

Constantinople, March 21, 1895.

MEHRAN BEY,
NEW-YORK, U. S. A.

Dear Sir: The creditors of your uncle's estate, with consent of the surviving partners, have decided to sell immediately all the property of the company. On receipt of this, collect all the stock on hand in America and sell it without delay; remit the proceed with full statement. Sell everything, as a final statement must be made June 1. Wishing health and success, I am affectionately,

DICKRAU EFFENDI.

ACCORDING TO ABOVE WE SHALL PLACE ON
EXHIBITION MONDAY,
ALL DAY AND EVENING, IN OUR
GALLERY SALESROOM,
the entire stock, 550 lots, with the catalogues, to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash, at
COOKE'S ROOMS—125th St.,
Tuesday, April 30, 2 P. M.
AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS SAME HOUR.

In making this statement we are authorized to guarantee the description of every lot. The quality, variety, and condition of these RUGS are unequaled, being selections from the finest weaves of the Orient.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Great and Final Art Sale

JNO. H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
MAY 1st, 2d, AND 3d,
AT THE
REYNOLDS ART GALLERY,
286 5th Ave.

This sale comprises the entire balance of their collection, including Miniatures, Statuary, and Bronzes. A superb collection of Ivory Carvings, &c.

Among the paintings is Eugene Verboeckhoven's masterpiece, "A Ewe and Two Lambs," life size; Bouguereau's "Cupid's Whisper," and other famous works, including examples by

Detaille, Vilbert, Jacques,
Ziem, Berne Bellecour, Daublgny,
Brisset, Pail, Lambert,
Jongkind, Van Marke, Munier,
Israels, Schreyer, Jacquet,
Stevens, Dupre, Blommers.

The entire collection to be sold by ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE to settle the estate of Alf. Jno. Reynolds. On exhibition daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PAYING FOR BROOKLYN'S STRIKE

Kings County Supervisors Order $190,000 to be Used.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at their regular meeting yesterday, passed upon a number of important matters. The County Treasurer was instructed to pay to James W. Birkett $22,054, the balance due him on his contract for work done on the county farm at St. Johnland.

County Treasurer Adams was instructed to issue certificates of indebtedness for $190,000 in order that the expenses of the militia during the recent strike and damage to property could be liquidated.

He was also ordered to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 to pay for an extension to be erected to the County Court House.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie approved of the resolution transferring the county farm at St. Johnland to the State for the consideration of $1.

Bought City Gold Bonds.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch yesterday afternoon sold $858,013 gold bonds of the City of New-York, to defray the cost of the Park Avenue improvement and the purchase of property for the Fire Department. There were only two bidders.

A syndicate composed of Blake Brothers & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons took the whole issue at $100.05.

The other bidder was the firm of B. Wechsler, which bid for the issue at $95.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, southerly winds. VERMONT, partly cloudy, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, except showers near the coast, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers near the coast, cooler in extreme northern portion, easterly winds, becoming variable. NEW-JERSEY, showers, warmer in southern portion, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain to-night, unsettled weather and showers during the greater part of Tuesday, slowly-rising temperature, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, warmer in the interior, easterly winds. GEORGIA, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, warmer in extreme northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in extreme northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, increasing cloudiness, cooler, southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in northeast portion, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, warmer in southern portion, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy, cooler, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, showers, cooler in western portion, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, showers in southern, fair in northern portion, cooler in central and southern portions, northeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in extreme southern portion, northeasterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, showers, cooler, easterly winds. OHIO, increasing cloudiness, cooler in extreme northeastern portion, easterly winds. INDIANA, showers, cooler in central portion, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler in extreme eastern portion, northeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, cloudy, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy, cooler, northerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, showers, cooler, variable winds. COLORADO, showers, cooler, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, cloudy, variable winds.

A storm has remained nearly stationary over the Middle Rocky Mountain districts, and the barometer is low thence over the Mississippi Valley and Southern States. The barometer continues high off the New-England coast and has risen rapidly in the Lake Superior region. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region and New-England and has fallen in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers or rain has continued along the Middle and South Atlantic coast, and showers have occurred from the Middle and North Rocky Mountain districts over the Missouri Valley and northwestern lake region. Showers will probably continue along the immediate Middle and South Atlantic coast, and showers are indicated for the Western and Northwestern States and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The following heavy precipitations (in inches) have been reported during the last twenty-four hours: Goldsborough, N. C., 1.80; Lumberton, N. C., 1.50; New-Berne, N. C., 2.10; Weldon, N. C., 1.70, and Allapaha, Ga., 2.20.

Boarders Wanted.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely-furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

7 EAST 30TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room; gentlemen only.

18th ST., 118 EAST.—Exceptionally select square and en suite, references.

37th ST., 54 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; en suite or singly; back parlor for physician or dentist.

252 WEST 139th ST.—One or two gentlemen can secure very large light room, second floor; southern exposure; agreeable outlook; adult family; furnished or unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE BACHELOR APARTMENT; large, airy rooms; bath; strictly private; $7. 136 East 18th, Irving Place; janitor.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA.
Open throughout the year. Natural thermal waters, similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and nervous diseases. 1,800 feet elevation. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants, under the supervision of an experienced physician. 25 hours from New-York via Pennsylvania and Southern Railways. Through Pullman daily at 4:30 P. M. Information at offices of either railroad. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ranson, N. Y.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES. CIRCULARS FURNISHED.
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
Lakewood, New Jersey,
April and May are the finest months of the season.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON
WEST POINT. NOW OPEN.
SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY.
FOUR FURNISHED COTTAGES.
Mr. Cranston can be seen at the Marlborough, 36th St. and Broadway, every Wednesday afternoon.
H. CRANSTON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort, at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARKansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, rates, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 95, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 15 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excurs

CENSUS SHOWS 1,849,866

This Is What the Police Count Gives as New-York's Population.

GAIN OF 139,151 SINCE OCTOBER, 1890

Compared with the Unreliable Federal Census of Five Years Ago the Gain Would Be 334,515 — Figures by Assembly Districts.

The population of New-York City is 1,849,866, according to the police census. The official announcement of the results of the count was made known yesterday afternoon.

The police census was ordered by Mayor Strong in March, and the canvass was made during the early part of April by election districts by patrolmen. A school census was also taken at the same time, but the results of this have not been fully tabulated as yet. The work is being done by the Board of Education.

The regular census was tabulated by the Board of Health. President Wilson of that department called on Mayor Strong late yesterday afternoon with the official returns.

The Mayor and President Wilson consulted on the subject in Col Strong's inner office, and then Mr. Wilson made public the returns by Assembly districts, and an explanatory letter written by him to the Mayor.

The total population figures will be rather disappointing to those who have been figuring that the population would be nearer 2,000,000.

The new census gives the city a population of 47,877 more than the State enumeration of February, 1892, taken for the purposes of reapportionment; it gives the city a population of 139,151 more than the police census of October, 1890, taken by order of Mayor Grant, because of the dissatisfaction with the Federal census of that year, and it gives a population of 334,515 more than the Federal census of 1890.

As between the Federal census and the police census of 1890, which was tabulated by W. J. K. Kenny, then Supervisor of The City Record, the police census is sustained.

Charles H. Murray, who was the Supervisor of the Federal census of 1890, is now a Police Commissioner.

The following is the new police census by Assembly districts.:

Assembly Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	23,768	17,637	41,405
Second	42,159	31,417	73,576
Third	41,242	34,055	75,297
Fourth	35,390	33,702	69,002
Fifth	45,973	43,763	89,736
Sixth	33,988	33,666	67,654
Seventh	38,709	33,818	72,527
Eighth	34,862	31,428	66,290
Ninth	28,394	27,253	55,647
Tenth	29,095	27,665	56,760
Eleventh	22,057	26,904	48,961
Twelfth	24,582	22,521	47,103
Thirteenth	27,490	26,667	54,157
Fourteenth	27,533	29,263	56,796
Fifteenth	28,013	27,756	55,769
Sixteenth	34,128	34,504	68,632
Seventeenth	22,429	23,439	45,868
Eighteenth	23,896	23,356	47,252
Nineteenth	30,498	33,933	64,431
Twentieth	26,608	27,470	54,078
Twenty-first	22,760	26,726	59,486
Twenty-second	25,824	27,684	54,508
Twenty-third	35,762	46,196	81,958
Twenty-fourth	26,087	27,092	53,179
Twenty-fifth	29,970	31,436	61,406
Twenty-sixth	42,423	41,350	83,773
Twenty-seventh	35,740	38,007	73,747
Twenty-eighth	30,808	32,090	62,898
Twenty-ninth	32,294	32,090	64,384
Thirtieth	21,918	21,666	43,584
Total	925,310	924,556	1,849,866

President Wilson's explanatory letter to the Mayor was as follows:

William L. Strong, Mayor, New-York City:

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, the census of this city, as taken by the Police Department during the present month, has been compiled and tabulated by Assembly districts, and I forward the result herewith. The total population, as it appears from the 1,141 election districts of this city, is 1,849,866; the number of males being 925,310 and of females 924,556. It will require considerable time—say two or three months—to ascertain the number of males and females of each age, as the clerical force that is at command for this purpose is limited, and a supplementary report containing the population among ages will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following facts: By the United States census of June, 1890, the population of New-York appeared to be 1,515,301. This number being considerably less than the estimated population, several election districts were canvassed by order of the Mayor of this city, and from the result it appeared that many of the names of residents had been overlooked and omitted. The Mayor thereupon ordered a complete census of this city to be taken by the Police Department, which resulted in ascertaining the population to be 1,710,715. By the State census, taken in February, 1892, the population was reported to be 1,801,989, which, if correct, indicated that the police census of October, 1890, gave less than the actual population, as the increase from October, 1890, to February, 1892, a period of sixteen months, could hardly be 91,274.

The State census of February, 1892, has been accepted by the Health Department as the basis of its estimate of the weekly increase in the population of this city from that date to this. A census of the tenement-house population of the city, taken by the Health Department in 1893, indicated that in that part of the population the State census was excessive, and the police census of April, 1895, confirms that opinion. It is not reasonable to suppose that there could be an increase of the population of the city, from October, 1890, (police census,) to February, 1892, (State census,) a period of sixteen months, of 91,274, and that the population increased only 47,877 from February, 1892, (State census,) to April, 1895, (police census,) a period of three years and two months, being an increase of 68,460 for the first period and of only 15,130 for the second period.

The inevitable conclusion is that the police census of October, 1890, and of April, 1895, are approximately correct, and this is confirmed by comparisons made of the results of the census of 1890, (police,) and of 1892, (State,) and of 1893, (Health Department,) and of 1895, (police,) by election and Assembly districts.

It is also apparent that the increase in the population of the city has been less during the last three years than in previous years, due mainly to the largely-decreased immigration and the unusual emigration consequent upon the depressed condition of business, and the impossibility of obtaining employment by those attracted from other countries to this by the high price of labor and the hope of improving their condition.

The increased population of this city from October, 1890, (police census,) to April, 1895, (police census,) is 139,151, making the annual increase 30,966, which is believed to be approximately correct. Some omissions can hardly be avoided in any enumeration of the people of this city, and, although a census is carefully taken, the reported result will be less than the actual population. From a careful study of the returns of the present census, April, 1895, I am unable to discover any material or important errors, and believe that the enumeration by the Police Department has been carefully made and that the result is approximately correct. Very respectfully,

CHARLES GEORGE WILSON,
President.

DIED CHASING BROOKLYN BOYS

An Old Watchman, Annoyed by Stone Throwing, Falls Exhausted.

Thomas Dorsey, sixty years old, of 893 Dean Street, Brooklyn, a watchman, died suddenly yesterday afternoon on Bergen Street, near Franklin Avenue. He was engaged in looking after a house that was being moved from Dean to Bergen Street and he was annoyed by a number of boys who threw stones and other missiles at him.

At last he became angry, and, picking up a stone, chased the boys for a block and fell exhausted on Bergen Street, near Franklin Avenue. He was unconscious when picked up and died almost immediately. There was a slight cut on his head over the left eye, which, it is believed, resulted from his fall.

Coroner Creamer will investigate. It is thought that death was due to heart disease, superinduced by overexertion.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Celebration by Colonial Dames.—The Colonial Dames will celebrate to-day the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington by a meeting, followed by a large luncheon at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club. The luncheon will be served at 2 o'clock at small tables. The floral decorations are expected to be very handsome. There also will be music. Among those expected to be present are Mrs. A. Gracie King, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Oscar E. Schmidt, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Percy King, Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mrs. G. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Boorman Johnson, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Herman Livingston. From Baltimore are expected Mrs. Irvin Keyser, Mrs. Jessie Tyson, and Mrs. Robert Garrett, and from Philadelphia Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Cadwalader.

—Fortnightly Club's Dinner.—About 100 members of the Fortnightly Club sat down at dinner last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. There were fully as many women as men present. This interesting club is twenty-one years old, and last night's banquet was its fifth one. After the dinner several members of the club were called upon for speeches on Shakespearean topics. Among those present were Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, the President; George H. Mellish, the Recording Secretary; Robert R. Diehl, the Corresponding Secretary; Dr. and Mrs. Walter Fleming, D. Appleton Morgan, Mrs. Emma Dunning Banks, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garrison, N. C. Doane, H. B. Niles, and W. D. Tyndall. The club will not meet again until next Fall. It has held fifteen meetings during the last season.

—To Visit Europe.—Among the well-known society people who will sail for Europe to-morrow are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Trotter. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander expect to sail for Europe very shortly, if the health of Mr. William Rhinelander permits, and open Castle Schonberg, on the Rhine, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo will soon sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Jr., will sail on the steamship Campania next Saturday for London, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Townsend Green of 32 Barkston Gardens, Kensington. Mrs. Green is a sister of Mrs. Bacon.

—Opening Their Country Houses.—Mrs. Robert Alexander Chisolm of 12 East Forty-eighth Street has closed her town house and opened her country seat, "Airy Hall," Morristown, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 420 Madison Avenue will soon close their town house and open "Upland Farm," Harrison, Westchester. Mrs. Day will give a series of garden parties at her grounds on May 25 and June 1 and 8. Mrs. Hamilton Fish is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of Gramercy Park. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will open their house at Ochre Point, Newport, early in June.

—The Theatre Club.—The Monday Evening Theatre Club met last night. Among the members are J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., Miss Edith Sands, Philip Richards, Miss Sarah Hard, Edward C. Chisholm, Miss May Riker, Miss Grace Henop, Douglass Eldridge, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Arthur Slade, Miss Julia Graham, John Scott, Miss Julia Bradley, Nathaniel Lord, Howard Thomas, and Gerald Benkard.

—To be Married in June.—The date for the wedding of James Clinch Smith of this city to Miss Bertha Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes of Calumet Avenue, Chicago, is set for June 5. Miss Barnes and Mr. Smith have been the recipients of several entertainments given in Chicago in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. J. G. Colemann. The wedding is to be an unusually brilliant affair.

—Mr. Gordon's Recital.—Mackenzie Gordon will give a song recital at the Waldorf this evening, assisted by Richard Hoffman and Joseph Hollman. Tickets at $2.50 each may be had of Mrs. H. C. Valentine of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. C. B. Foote of 10 West Forty-sixth Street, Mrs. F. S. Hastings of 15 West Fiftieth Street, and Mrs. C. H. Ditson of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

—On Their Wedding Tour.—The Count and Countess d'Aulby del Borghetto have arrived in New-York on their wedding tour, and will attend the closing night of the Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fearing Gill. The Count d'Aulby is a hereditary Prince of the Borghesi family of Rome.

—To Watch the Parade.—A number of the fashionable people living on Fifth Avenue, below Forty-second Street, have sent out invitations for luncheons and receptions for this afternoon, and to watch the parade of the National Guard. Among those who will receive are Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Duane Pell, and the Misses Furniss.

—Mrs. Higginson Entertains.—The class for the study of French was addressed yesterday afternoon by Count Louis de Micor of Paris, at the residence of Mrs. James Higginson, 16 East Forty-first Street. The conversaziones will be continued at Mrs. Alfred Pell's next Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, who have been living in Paris for a number of years, are expected to arrive in this country early in June. They have taken a villa in Newport for the Summer, and will introduce their daughter to society.

—Engagement of Miss Margaret Grew.—One of the latest engagements of interest to the fashionable world is that of Miss Margaret Grew, daughter of Henry S. Grew of Boston, to Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby of this city. Miss Grew is a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

—Vaudeville and Dancing.—The Amateur Comedy Club has sent out invitations for a vaudeville show, to be followed by dancing, at the Berkeley Lyceum, Thursday evening. The guests will be received by Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys.

—Miss Robb Engaged.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Lulu Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, to Mr. Goodhue Livingston, son of Mr. Robert Livingston. The Robbs will soon open their cottage, the "Dolphins," at Southampton, L. I.

—Schalk-Ruppert.—Miss Anna Ruppert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert of 1,116 Fifth Avenue, will be married at 6 o'clock this evening at the home of her parents to Herman Adolph Schalk of Indianapolis.

—Dr. Warren's Marriage.—The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity Church, will be married to-morrow to Mrs. F. D. Browning of 124 West Seventy-fourth Street. Bishop Potter will officiate.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. NEWTON

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY APPOINTED IN 1891 MEETS.

Nothing to Do, It Was Said, with Anything Dr. Newton Has Said Since the Board's Appointment.

Further indication was given yesterday that the recent utterances of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church relative to the resurrection of Christ have again called the attention of the Episcopalian clergy to the doctrines held and taught by him. The Board of Inquiry appointed by Bishop Potter in 1891 to investigate charges brought against the Rev. Dr. Newton at that time, met again yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was held in the Vestry rooms of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Boulevard and West Seventy-first Street, at 4 o'clock. Those present were the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and John A. Beall. Everett P. Wheeler, who is also a member of the board, was absent. There were originally five members of the board. The other member was the late Archdeacon Thomas C. Peters, who was its Chairman.

Dr. Morgan and Dr. Shipman both stated that the board had nothing whatever to do with anything that the Rev. Dr. Newton had said since the board was instituted by Bishop Potter. It was not denied, however, that the commission would probably not have met yesterday had it not been for the controversy that has sprung up afresh concerning the Rev. Dr. Newton's attitude toward the doctrines of the Church.

That the old Board of Inquiry, which was commonly thought to have been disbanded, met yesterday caused considerable surprise. Nothing had been heard from it for a long time, and the common idea was that it had been deemed best to drop the investigation.

The canons of the Episcopal Church provide fully for such commissions. It is their function to investigate charges brought against clergymen, and to make their report to the Bishop, recommending the clergyman's trial where they find the facts of the case warrant it. It is held uncanonical for a commission to make public any part of the proceedings.

The board that met yesterday afternoon was appointed by Bishop Potter in response to a formal request made by a number of New-York Episcopal clergymen. The specific complaint brought against the Rev. Dr. Newton in 1891 was based upon Title 2 of the Digest of Canons, relating to discipline, which provides that ministers in the Church shall be liable for presentment and trial for "holding and teaching, publicly or privately and advisably, any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in America."

Mr. Beall said last evening after the meeting of the Board of Inquiry: "It is impossible for me to say what was done at this meeting. It was called more for the purpose of finding out where we stood in the investigation than anything else. The reason that no meeting had been called for some time was owing to the death of the Chairman, Archdeacon Peters. I have no right to say what further course we may pursue. Our report, if we formulate one at all, will be made to Bishop Potter."

The Rev. Dr. Shipman also said that the reason the Board of Inquiry dropped temporarily its work of investigating the complaints against the Rev. Dr. Newton was because of the death of Archdeacon Peters.

"There was no one to call us together after his death," Dr. Shipman said, "and we did not feel that it belonged to us to appoint a new Chairman.

"We have absolutely nothing to do with any recent expressions of opinion made by the Rev. Dr. Newton. Should fresh complaints be brought against him, a new board would have to be appointed for the investigation."

"Do you think fresh complaints will be preferred against Dr. Newton?" Dr. Shipman was asked.

"Of course, I know nothing about that," Dr. Shipman replied, "but I scarcely think it likely."

It is thought by some that informal complaints may have been made to Bishop Potter within the week of two by some of the clergy who hold that the Rev. Dr. Newton's views are heretical and that the Board of Inquiry may have received a hint that it might be best to resume its investigation relative to the old complaints against Dr. Newton.

It was said at the See House, in Lafayette Place, when a reporter for The New-York Times called there yesterday afternoon, that Bishop Potter was out of town.

THE ALLEGED DROWNING MYSTERY

No Solution of the Dover Pier Case—Two Prisoners Remanded.

The mystery surrounding the alleged drowning of an unknown man off the Dover Street pier early Sunday morning has not yet been cleared up.

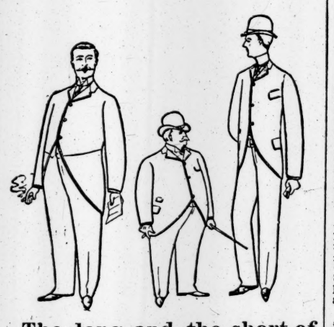
John Mullen, who was thought by the Oak Street police to have been the third man in the company of John Burns before the alleged drowning, established the fact in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning that he had not been with Burns.

Burns and Edward Kelly denied that there was a third man with them when they went on the Dover Street pier.

Watchman Michael Fitzgerald and Conrad Lumberg of the Clyde Line steamer Crotan, which lies close by, were positive that there were three men.

Burns and Kelly were remanded and Mullen was discharged, on his promise to appear when wanted.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 29.—John Burns, who was arrested in New-York on suspicion of being implicated in the alleged drowning of a man, has a home here and a wife and eight children. He lost his position in Byrd's bakery some time ago, and on April 18 went to New-York to look for work. His family thinks he was on a spree.



The long and the short of it is: We supply most all large retail stores throughout the land with our celebrated long, stout and extra size Clothing.

In this city we sell direct to the consumer and save you the middleman's profit, 30 to 40 per cent.

Our assortment is larger than regular retailers can afford to carry.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $10 TO $20.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST. AND 194 BROADWAY, below Fulton St.

Open Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

No more of those marked-down-to-85-cents shirts, except 16-, 17-, 18-inch collar.

Open front only—with eyelets or stud-holes.

Tan shoes $4 and $2.50. The $2.50 one is better than those we sold last year at $3.50.

Better—we're a year older; cheaper—we make no profit to speak of on these shoes—a way of advertising.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A TRIAL UNDER THE SUICIDE LAW

Wanda Van Flandern Escapes Conviction, and Then Upsets Plans for Keeping Her Out of the Tombs.

There was a "suicide trial" yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, and it ended in what was very much like a farce.

The defendant was Wanda Flandern, a pretty girl of seventeen years, who has been wayward, it is said, ever since she was deserted by the man with whom she ran away from Germany.

The hearing attracted unusual attention because it was the first time in the history of the State that a person was actually tried under the statute that makes an attempt at suicide a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A jury was secured without trouble, and then the trial began, Assistant District Attorney Townsend appearing as prosecutor and Charles E. Le Barbier and William H. Lowe for the defense.

Policeman Louis Rohm testified to finding the girl on the third floor of 15 St. Mark's Place violently ill. The landlady told him the girl had taken poison.

Dr. Hulne, an ambulance surgeon, who attended Wanda, said he used a stomach pump, and found evidences of poison.

"She told me she wanted to die," added the doctor.

Mr. Le Barbier at this point moved for a dismissal, and despite Mr. Townsend's protests, the Recorder granted the request, directing the jury to acquit.

The evidence, the Recorder said, was entirely insufficient to convict.

Mr. Le Barbier next asked that his client be discharged. This request the Recorder declined to grant. He said that to turn the girl loose would simply drive her into an abandoned life and set in another attempt at suicide. The Recorder added that he would send her to some institution.

Mr. Le Barbier objected strenuously. He said there was no complaint.

The Recorder said that Mrs. Foster, the Tombs missionary, who was in court, would make a complaint, but Mrs. Foster shook her head.

Then Mr. Le Barbier once more demanded his client's discharge, saying, angrily:

"I have rights here, as counsel."

"Oh, well, I concede your rights, perhaps," said the Recorder, mildly, "but do you not think that you, as an officer of this court, should assist me in protecting this young girl?"

"Now that your Honor approaches me in that way, I am willing to assist your Honor all I can," replied Mr. Le Barbier, with restored dignity. "I would suggest that this matter go over until to-morrow and the girl be given to Mrs. Foster for the night. She informs me that she does not want to go to an institution, and I will not consent to her being locked up again."

At this juncture the girl herself put quite a change upon the situation by refusing to go with Mrs. Foster, although in the first part of the trial she had requested her counsel to give her to Mrs. Foster, whom she promised to obey like a mother.

"In view of the extraordinary refusal of my client, I would ask your Honor that she be sent to the Tombs for the night, where she may be safe," said the lawyer.

This the Recorder agreed to, and the girl was taken to the Tombs and locked up for the night. Her case will be called this morning and settled.

NO MORE JUROR'S FOR M'LAUGHLIN

Three Seats in the Jury Box Are Still to be Filled.

The third week of the trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is accused of bribery and extortion, began yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Barrett. Four special panels of talesmen of 200 each have been exhausted in the endeavor to fill the jury box, and there still remain three empty seats.

David White of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street said he was a member of the Sagamore Club, to which about fifty prominent Tammany men belong. He said, however, that he had not been inside the clubhouse for three years. He was accepted provisionally, but was challenged by the prosecution.

During the proceedings it became known that Juror No. 6—William P. Durando—was up to six months ago a member of Gramercy Lodge No. 209, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which Inspector McLaughlin is a member in good standing. Durando was dropped for not paying his dues. It was thought at first that the prosecution would challenge him on this score. On his declaring, however, that he did not know Inspector McLaughlin he was allowed to remain.

NOTES FROM THE CITY HALL

—Two more City Marshals were selected yesterday. They were Michael J. Gilroy of 27 Oliver Street, who was appointed to succeed John D. O'Brien, and was assigned to the Second District Court, and James W. Slater of 224 West Twentieth Street, who succeeds James Boylan, and was assigned to the Ninth District Court. Slater is a New-York State Democrat, and was recommended by President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. Gilroy is said to be a Republican.

—Richard G. W. Wadsworth of 122 West Ninetieth Street was appointed a Civil Service Examiner yesterday by Mayor Strong. His selection, it is said, was recommended by E. L. Godkin, Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Wadsworth has been a reporter on The Evening Post. When in actual service examiners receive $10 a day.

—Superintendent Constable of the Building Department had a long talk with the Mayor yesterday. He said that his report on the administration of ex-Superintendent Brady was not yet ready.

—Mayor Strong was ready to give a public hearing yesterday on the bill providing for the drainage system of the Twenty-third Ward, but no one appeared, either for or against the bill.

—Police Captain James K. Price was one of the Mayor's callers yesterday. The object of his visit was not made known. He has called on the Mayor several times before.

COMING EVENTS.

—Organ recital, by Walter C. Gale, Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

—Illustrated lecture by the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton. The Temple, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-night, 8:15 o'clock.

—Rembrandt Loan Exhibition in aid of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association, Pouch Mansion, this afternoon and evening.

—Presbyterian Union reception to Presbyterian Alliance, Hotel Brunswick, this evening, 8 o'clock.

Oratorio of St. John, Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

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We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences.

All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

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From $1.50 per pair up.

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JUROR DIES DURING A TRIAL

Oddly Enough, Lawyer Brooke Was in the Case—Other Trials in Which He and Peculiar Happenings Figured.

Charles W. Brooke, the well-known lawyer, is rapidly building up a reputation in connection with untoward happenings to jurymen before whom he tries his cases.

When the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, and preparations were making to proceed with the trial of De George, the alleged firebug, whom Mr. Brooke is defending, a messenger brought word to Judge Fitzgerald that Joseph Coughlin, who had been serving as juror No. 4 in the trial, had died at his home, 436 West Nineteenth Street, early yesterday morning, of pneumonia.

A court attendant was sent to Coughlin's home to confirm the report, and the trial was adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At that hour the attendant took the stand and swore to the fact of Coughlin's death. Then, on motion of Mr. Brooke, a new juror was drawn in the person of W. S. French of 571 Second Avenue, a mineral water manufacturer. Mr. French, with a smile, said he wasn't the least bit afraid of Mr. Brooke's effect on him, as he carried a good line of life insurance.

As soon as he was sworn the testimony already taken was read to him, Mr. Brooke and Assistant District Attorney Davis alternating in the reading. There are 383 pages of testimony, and it required nearly two hours to read 71 pages, leaving 312 still to be read. This will consume all of to-day's and a good part of to-morrow's session.

As far as known, this is one of the first cases of the kind where such a proceeding as the impaneling of a new juror in the middle of a trial has been adopted.

During the trial of the Jacobs-Sire breach of promise case one of the jurymen dropped dead in the Court House during the progress of the case. Mr. Brooke was counsel for Miss Jacobs, and in a retrial he got a substantial verdict, which he is still engaged in collecting.

Then followed the case of Paradise, who sat on the jury that convicted Dr. Buchanan, who was defended by Mr. Brooke and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan. Paradise fell in a fit while the jury was at the Astor House for supper. The doctors brought him around all right, and he went back into the jury-box. It was on the incident of Paradise's illness and his alleged inability to deliberate on the issues that the fight for Dr. Buchanan's life on appeal was chiefly based. The questions raised helped materially in securing delay in the execution of the sentence.

The last happening to a juror in a case in which Mr. Brooke was concerned was to one of the twelve men before whom Dr. Henry C. Meyer was on trial for murdering Gustav Baum, in connection with insurance frauds. The prosecution had exposed its entire case, every shred of evidence it had was in, and Mr. Brooke was just starting on his side when the juror in question suddenly went crazy in the box. He was taken to Bellevue, and when last heard of he was said to be dying.

A retrial was secured for Dr. Meyer by this incident, and knowing the entire case of the State in this new trial; the defense had a much better fighting chance. On the second trial Dr. Meyer got off with murder in the second degree.

Mr. Brooke treats allusions to his influence with good-natured indulgence. He insists it is simply chance that causes jurors to have fits, go crazy, and die when he is before them.

IS THE EARTH SLIPPING?

It Is a Little, Says Prof. John K. Rees, but Not Enough to Take It Out of Its Orbit.

At a meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, at Columbia College, last night, Prof. John K. Rees of Columbia College Observatory lectured on "Variations of Latitudes as Shown by Recent Observations." His conclusion, in the light of recent popular speculation, was that our sphere has not developed any eccentricity of revolution, and has, on the whole, behaved itself for thousands of years, and that, unless brushed by the tail of a comet or startled out of its propriety in some other appalling fashion, it will continue in its staid course through ages.

The lecture was illustrated by astronomical apparatus, lantern slides, diagrams, tables, charts, and mathematical formulae of a purely scientific character. Its popular feature was a historical discussion, giving general ideas on the state of the problem of variations in latitude.

Latitude, the lecturer said, could change by a portion of the earth slipping on account of an earthquake, or by the earth revolving about a new axis, which would give us a new equator. A slip of a portion of our world's strata would be insignificant in importance, and local as to changes in latitude. La Place said that all astronomy depends on the earth's stability. To-day small changes are taking place, but, while they are unimportant so far as navigation is concerned, they are of the highest interest to science.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was determined that the path of the earth only changed in an infinitesimal degree. Geology, however, had discovered remains of the Jurassic and other periods, which indicated that temperature at places now arctic regions must have been much higher. There is, however, in the opinion of some scientists, no adequate reason to believe that there have been great changes in latitude in geologic times.

Prof. Rees's conclusions from all researches and data are that no large change of latitude has occurred in many thousands of years, but that there are small, but not progressive, periodical changes, and they can be observed with certainty.

Some handsome slides of zenith telescopes were thrown on the screen and their techniques and uses described.

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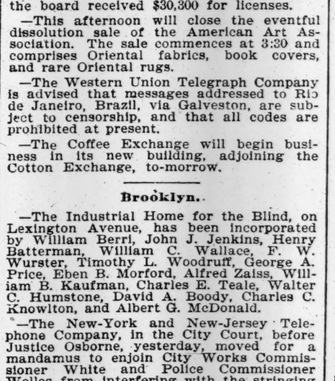

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—An enjoyable entertainment will be given at the Central Opera House to-day, under the auspices of the Thespian Social Circle. Among those who will take part are Miss Helen Gaffney, Place and Weisman, Richard Woelfer, Robert Maguire, Miss Sadie Richards, Miss Eleanor Brettman, Miss Leonora Appell, Miss M. Hasset, and Jack Connors. A comedy, "Too Much Woman," will conclude the entertainment.

—An autopsy was held on the body of Alexander Simon, who tried to kill his wife at 121 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon yesterday. Simon was severely handled by a mob and died at the City Hospital. Death came from erysipelas and alleged results of kicks and bruises received at the hands of the mob who attacked him.

—Frank H. De Alva, twenty-eight years old, living at 55 Harmon Street, Jersey City, was instantly killed last evening while trying to fix some belting on a shaft in the printing house of A. Mohr, at 70 Centre Street. He was caught by the fly wheel and drawn into the shafting.

—Mrs. Margaret Kipling, sixty years old, a widow, was found dead in her bed, at her residence on the corner of Lorillard Street and Pelham Avenue, yesterday. To all appearances she had died in her sleep from heart disease, to which she had been subject.

—Up to the close of office hours yesterday the Excise Board took in $30,780 for renewals of licenses. No new licenses were issued. This breaks all the records of the board. On the last day of April, 1890, the board received $30,300 for licenses.

—This afternoon will close the eventful dissolution sale of the American Art Association. The sale commences at 3:00 and comprises Oriental fabrics, book covers, and rare Oriental rugs.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company is advised that messages addressed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, via Galveston, are subject to censorship, and that all codes are prohibited at present.

—The Coffee Exchange will begin business in its new building, adjoining the Cotton Exchange, to-morrow.

Brooklyn.

—The Industrial Home for the Blind, on Lexington Avenue, has been incorporated by William Berri, John J. Jenkins, Henry Batterman, William C. Wallace, F. W. Wurster, Timothy L. Woodruff, George A. Price, Eben B. Morford, Alfred Zaiss, William B. Kaufman, Charles E. Teale, Walter C. Humstone, David A. Boody, Charles C. Knowlton, and Albert G. McDonald.

—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, in the City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday, moved for a mandamus to enjoin City Works Commissioner White and Police Commissioner Welles from interfering with the stringing of wires at Greene Avenue and Broadway. The decision was reserved.

—J. Sterling Drake and other residents of Port Richmond, Staten Island, want an assessment for a sewer on South Avenue set aside, and in the Supreme Court yesterday, the Trustees of the village moved to dismiss the complaint, but Justice Cullen denied the motion. The case was not concluded.

—W. E. R. Smith of 16 Broad Street, New-York, purchased from County Treasurer Adams of Brooklyn, yesterday, $200,000 registered county bonds, for which he bid 107.90 for $100,000, expiring in 1911, and 108.16 for $100,000, expiring in 1912. They pay 4 per cent.

—John Ichmann, a carter, forty-five years old, of 149 Stagg Street, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He had been out of work and was penniless.

—An examination for police telegraph operators was held yesterday. There were thirteen candidates, and there are two vacancies.

Long Island.

—A conical-shaped black gas buoy, bearing the mark "G," has been placed near the eastern end of Gardiner's Island by the Lighthouse Board. The buoy takes the place of the bell buoy that marked the same position during the Winter months. The new buoy is in seventy-two feet of water, and shows a fixed white light.

—The Jamaica State Normal School Commission has appointed a committee to go to Albany and consult with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner upon the preparatory steps for the construction of the school building.

—The annual charter election in Jamaica take place to-day. There are five tickets in the field, entitled Good Government People's, Citizens', Taxpayers' Protective Association, and Taxpayers' Association.

—A barn on the Merrick Road, Jamaica, owned by George W. Burnham, was burned on Sunday morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in an incubator. The loss is $500.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk County Archdeaconry will open in St. Peter's Church, Bay Shore, to-day, and continue in session until to-morrow afternoon.

—The Long Island Railroad Company is erecting an immense iron express shed in Long Island City, to take the place of the wooden structure destroyed by fire.

—A fire department is to be organized at Setauket.

Yonkers.

—The mothers' meetings of St. John's Episcopal Church, which have been the means of accomplishing a great deal of good in the parish during the Winter season, have been brought to a close. During the year 420 garments had been made at the meetings.

—The funeral services over the remains of Luther A. Chase were held at his late home, corner Woodworth Avenue and Gold Street, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. E. E. Chivers of New-York, an old friend of the deceased, officiated. The interment was in Buffalo.

—The five men who tied in the Yonkers Bicycle Club's pool tournament will this week play off the match for the three prizes. The men are Messrs. Golding, E. Kuchler, Lawrence, May, and Sherwood, and each lost but four games out of seventeen.

—Stephen J. Herben of Chicago, who has just decided to act as assistant editor of The New-York Christian Advocate, will make Yonkers his home, and has leased George

Tuesday
April 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI

This Year's Election the First Under the New Constitution.

FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS

Many Candidates for Governor—The Free Silver Sentiment Not So Strong as Is Generally Supposed.

JACKSON, Miss., April 29.—Mississippi is a blaze of political excitement. The new Constitution, adopted in 1890, extended the term of State officers for two years in order to throw State and county elections together and do away with the frequency and expense of the latter. The Constitution fixes such elections on Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years, and the election this year is the first one held under this instrument. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Education, State Land Commissioner, State Revenue Agent, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and three Railroad Commissioners are the State officers to be elected. Prosecuting attorneys for the nine judicial districts, State Senators from the forty-five Senatorial districts, and 133 members of the Legislature are to be chosen. A Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Surveyor, Coroner, and Ranger and five members of the Board of Supervisors are to be chosen for each of the seventy-five counties of the State, together with from three to five Justices of the Peace and constables in the five Supervisors' districts of the aforesaid Seventy-five counties.

There are four pronounced candidates for Governor—ex-Senator McLaurin of Rankin, Speaker Vardaman of Leflore, H. C. McCabe of Warren, and E. O. Sykes of Monroe.

It will be remembered that the new organic law of the State eliminates ignorance from the body politic. The negro and the illiterate white man, in the matter of voting are now only primroses by the river's brim. From a negro majority of over 80,000 the entire electorship of the State, under the operations of the Constitution, has been brought to a figure not so great as 80,000.

Just now there is a fierce contention between silver Democrats and Administration Democrats. Almost without exception the men who are now free-silver Democrats opposed the nomination of President Cleveland, and have vied with the Populists in their efforts to discredit his Administration. The Administration Democrats, almost without exception, favored the nomination of President Cleveland, and have stood loyally by him.

The impression seems to have become general that Mississippi is overwhelmingly a free-silver State. This impression has grown out of the fact that Mississippi's Senators and six of her Representatives voted against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act at the special session of Congress in 1893. Cleveland's financial views were as well known before his nomination and election as they have been since. Probably the best way to test the popularity of public men is at the ballot box. Congressmen Allen, Money, Stockdale, Williams, Kyle, and Hooker voted against the President's recommendation upon this measure. Each of these gentlemen is understood to have been opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago in 1892. Each of these gentlemen was on the same ticket with Mr. Cleveland at the November election. Mr. Cleveland received 207 more votes in Mr. Allen's district than Mr. Allen did. Money was on the same ticket with Mr. Cleveland at the same election, and in Money's district Cleveland received 422 more votes than Money. Williams was on the same ticket with Cleveland at the same November election, 1892. Cleveland received in Williams's district 742 more votes than Williams. Stockdale was on the same ticket with Cleveland at the November election, 1892. Cleveland received 308 more votes in Stockdale's district than Stockdale did. Hooker was on the same ticket at the November election, 1892, and Cleveland received 654 more votes for President than Hooker did for Congress.

Catchings, who stood with the President on the financial question, and who opposed in his canvass the free coinage of silver, ran neck and neck with Cleveland in his district, receiving one more vote for Congress than Cleveland did for President. The vote for Cleveland for President in the entire State of Mississippi in 1892 exceeded the combined vote of the six Congressmen who opposed his recommendation in Congress by 8 per cent., which ought to be significant, when the personal popularity and local influence of the Congressional candidates are considered. Messrs. Hooker and Stockdale were both defeated for renomination in the Democratic conventions of their respective districts last year, the former being succeeded by Mr. Spencer and the latter by Mr. Denny of Jackson, both of whom are opposed to the free coinage of silver. Thus the Mississippi delegation in the lower house stands: For the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 4; against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 3.

When Senator Walthall tendered his resignation for the term which expired March 8, 1895, and the Legislature, then in special session, chosen two years before without reference to the silver question, the Sub-Treasury issue being paramount in the campaign, was called upon to choose his successor, a free-silver catechism was introduced in the Democratic caucus. A motion was made to table this catechism, which failed by a tie vote, after much hurrying to and fro by the silver men to bring members from their boarding houses into the caucus. These resolutions indorsed Senators George and Walthall, and carried the weight of the latter's great personal popularity.

In addition, Messrs. Campbell, Miller, Allen, McLaurin, Taylor, and Lowry, Senatorial candidates, and their respective friends were understood to favor the passage of the catechism resolutions. It is a fact that neither of the gentlemen above mentioned favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination. On the other hand stood Gov. Stone, who had yielded to the importunities of his friends to permit the use of his name in connection with the Walthall succession. He favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and has been a steadfast supporter of his. After much filibustering this caucus catechism was adopted by a majority of ten. Gov. Stone read a ringing letter before the caucus placing himself squarely on the Chicago platform, and declined to be a candidate. The other gentlemen appeared before the caucus and answered the free-silver catechism in the affirmative. It was patent to every one that the strength of these anti-Cleveland candidates was pooled to compass the adoption of the resolution. The friends of President Cleveland continued the dead-lock of the caucus at their pleasure. There never was a time for a whole week that the friends of Cleveland could not have nominated any one of the free-silver candidates. Finally, a number of Cleveland men, purely on personal grounds, cast their votes for Mr. McLaurin. Later, a triangular caucus, in which the friends of Campbell, Taylor, and Lowry participated, was held, when Campbell and Lowry were dropped, and thereafter in the regular caucus a great many more Cleveland men went to McLaurin than to Taylor, Taylor being more bitter in his opposition to the President than McLaurin was believed at that time to be. Miller had previously withdrawn.

Senator George, who will have served continuously for eighteen years if he shall live to the end of his present term, declined some weeks ago to become a candidate for re-election. Before this declination, however, Gov. Stone had announced his purpose to stand for election. Later, Congressman Money and ex-Gov. Lowry, both of whom favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, announced that they were candidates for this place, and each is now engaged in the canvass of the State. Gov. Lowry served with ability for eight years as Chief Magistrate, succeeding Gov. Stone, who had served six years, in January, 1882. He was succeeded by Gov. Stone in 1890. Gov. Stone's present term will expire in January, 1896, about the time Senator George's successor must be chosen. This successor to Senator George, however, will not take his seat until March 4, 1899. This grows out of the fact that the Federal statute prescribes that Senators must be elected by the Legislature last chosen at its first regular session before the Senatorial vacancy shall occur. The Legislature chosen in November will be the last Legislature chosen before such vacancy will occur, and its session in January will be the first regular session thereof. Congressman Money, the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi, candidate for the Senatorship, is serving his second term, having served some eight years as Congressman prior to 1885.

It is evident that the free-silver advocates are energetic in their efforts to prevail upon as many leading citizens of the State to stand for the Senate as possible. It is now, as it always has been, the field against Stone, who is beyond question, perhaps, the strongest personality in the State. Gov. Stone has just written a letter in which he defines his financial views. He is opposed to free silver, which he believes would mean silver monometallism. He favors the coinage of both gold and silver, but upon such terms as to make every dollar, whether of gold or silver, worth 100 cents.

It is said that the Administration at Washington is watching this fight with no little concern. This statement, however, is wholly negatived by the recent appointment of Mississippians to official place notorious for their opposition to the nomination of Cleveland, and since then to his Administration, as well as hostile to Gov. Stone. Gov. Stone believes that a public office is a public trust, and, while he may make some speeches in the campaign, he will not neglect his Gubernatorial duties to do so. Congressman Catchings, Congressman Spencer, and probably Congressman McDenny and other opponents of free silver will doubtless participate in the campaign.

TURNED THE HOSE ON THE WOMEN

Inmates in the St. Louis Jail Rebel Against Overcrowding of Cells—Nine Officers and Prisoners Hurt in the Riot.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A number of prisoners in the city jail attempted to escape last night and the officers had an hour's hard work in subduing them. The State Board of Health has forbidden the removal of condemned prisoners to the penitentiary, owing to the appearance of smallpox in the jail, and forty-seven cells in the institution are undergoing repairs. This forces 300 prisoners into fifty cells.

Discontent over this has been increasing, and last night five negro women in one cell abused the guard so vociferously that the hose was turned on them.

The women became so violent that the three inside guards attempted to remove them from their third-tier cell to a dungeon. The moment their door was opened they sprang toward the guards, who fled down stairs. Three officers came to the rescue, and managed to take the women to the ground-floor court, when the fight was renewed.

By this time every prisoner had added his voice to the din. Fanny Dowdy, one of the negresses, had a weapon made of a tin can, and knocked Officer Dixon insensible with it.

Seven condemned colored men, in one cell, in some way got loose and came to the aid of the women. The Dowdy woman had secured Dixon's pistol, and was on the point of shooting when Detective Zeigler struck her with stunning force.

The reserve force of officers came running in, and by the free use of night clubs and the fire hose the riot was quelled and the rioters secured.

Five prisoners and four officers were injured.

THREE LIVES LOST AT A PITTSBURG FIRE

One Man Perished in the Attempt to Save the Lives of Others.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 29.—A fire, which started in the feed store of R. F. Bialas, destroyed six frame tenement houses and caused the loss of three lives. The killed were:

MITCHELL, LYDES, a carpenter, aged thirty years.
SCHNEIDER, FREDERICK, aged twenty-one years.
WEAVER, SAMUEL, aged twenty-five years.

Those who were killed lost their lives in the house of Samuel Weaver. Weaver had been ill for some time with typhoid fever. His wife had also been ill. She was removed in safety. Mitchell and another man were in the act of removing Weaver when a lamp in the room exploded. At the same time an adjoining tenement fell in on the Weaver house, and Mitchell and Weaver perished in the flames and falling debris.

Fred Schneider, who had saved several persons during the progress of the fire, hearing Mrs. Weaver's appeal to save her husband, rushed into the burning house, and he also lost his life.

Mrs. Weaver is in a critical condition from the shock, and it is feared she may not recover.

MILFORD, Conn., April 29.—Emil Farrar, employed by John Guyer, and John Notter, a friend of Farrar's, were burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed Guyer's barn.

A GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN CHURCH

She Is Annoyed by Rumors and Takes Laudanum in Presence of Friends.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 29.—Cora Stafford, aged fourteen, attempted suicide at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Homer Avenue Church, at Cortland, by taking half the contents of an ounce bottle of laudanum.

After singing in the choir at the Junior Epworth League meeting, Miss Stafford selected her pall bearers, and, bidding her friends good-bye, said she wanted to die in the church. She then requested her friends to sing at her funeral, and, stepping to a window, took the poison. She was prevented from draining the bottle, and it is thought she will recover.

It is supposed that she became tired of life because of unpleasant stories which had been circulated about her.

Wages of Employes Increased.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29.—The Eddy Electric Company of Windsor has increased the wages of all employes 10 per cent.

SODA-WATER MEN REBEL

March in a Body to the Mayor and Make Complaint.

ALL ABOUT THE PERMITS FOR STANDS

Assert that Capt. Cortright Is Overbearing—There Are Two Stories, However, to Account for Police Activity.

The keepers of the soda-water stands within the jurisdiction of the Eleventh Precinct police so far asserted themselves yesterday as to march in a body to the Mayor's office to complain of the tyranny of Capt. Cortright.

Heretofore, the motto of this class of the community has been, "Divided we stand; united we fall." It was only when those who came under Capt. Cortright's rule found out that they could not stand at all, either united or divided, unless they had permits from the Board of Aldermen, that they turned, like the proverbial worm.

Owing to the nature of their occupation and their poverty, the keepers of the soda-water fountains confined themselves to a mere display of numbers. They neither carried the emblems of their trade nor the badges of their union. They were not united for the purpose of selling soda water, but with the hope of obtaining liberty to sell it on every available four-foot margin on the streets east of the Bowery.

If the Mayor should accede to their prayer, they intend to divide again, immediately, for business purposes, entering into petty wars of competition in the deeper tinges of bloodiness to their blood-orange syrup, in the increased nauseousness of their health-giving sarsaparilla, and in the more acute bitterness of their lemon syrup.

After Mayor Strong had had an opportunity of gazing at the portentuous size of their ranks—over 200 strong—a deputation of three live and fearless soda-water men waited upon him in his office. Their names were Henry Berman, Samuel Schwartz, and Christian Goetz.

The members of the deputation said that the police, chiefly those under Capt. Cortright's command, were enforcing the law too harshly, so that those who had no permits from the Board of Aldermen had been forced to suspend business. As a consequence, they were making no money, and many of them would be dispossessed on May 1.

The deputation neglected to explain why soda-water keepers should be dispossessed, as they are supposed not to pay rent for their stands.

The Mayor, in the face of this unexpected uprising of the soda-water men, was blandness and courtesy itself. He would attend at once to their hard case, in a manner which would soon give the desired relief, he said. It is supposed that he intends to ask the Board of Aldermen to grant permits to those who are now without them, and that he also intends to write to Superintendent Byrnes, asking him, if he can, to restrain the zeal of Capt. Cortright.

There are two versions of the reason why Capt. Cortright has begun his recent crusade against the soda-water men, who do business on the sidewalks in his precinct. One is that John Miller, tobacconist and cigar manufacturer, of 319 Broome Street, discovered that nearly all these stands were kept without permits, and in violation of the law, and that Mr. Miller had called upon the Captain to do his duty.

Mr. Miller, when visited by a reporter for The New-York Times, was quite willing to assume for himself the mantle of an east-side Peter the Hermit. He spared neither his voice, his gestures, nor the soda-water men in his sweeping anathemas. He said:

"They must keep the law as I keep the law. They have got no right here except they have permits. Some of them have been twenty years keeping soda-water stands, which are incumbrances on the sidewalk, without any right whatever. Now they have begun to sell cigars and cigarettes and everything else they can sell. It injures my trade and other people's trade, and they must go.

"They are the people who make business bad. They pay no rent for their stands, or scarcely any. They save all their money, and never spend a cent if they can help it. What used to make trade good was when workmen earned decent wages and then spent them. I have no use for people who don't spend their money."

A. Fleischer, who now keeps a place which is a stand in outward appearance, but is really a shallow store without windows, let into the basement of a tenement house on Broome Street, near Forsyth Street, claims to be the proto-martyr of the recent crusade.

"I was out of work for six months last year, so I took the stand at the corner," he explained to a reporter. "It had been there for ten years before and no one had ever disturbed it, although there was no permit for it. One day I was arrested and locked up by Capt. Cortright, but was released.

"Then I got word from the Captain that if my stand was doing business after 1 o'clock on a certain Saturday I would be arrested. There were two other stands the same as mine on two other corners of the street. I thought if there was a woman in the stand the police would not arrest her, so I put my wife there. The other two soda-water keepers did the same. When the police came they arrested the three women just as if they had been three men and locked them up. They were tried afterward at Special Sessions and discharged.

"Now I have hired the front of a store, and one of my neighbors across the way has done the same thing. It looks like a stand, but the police cannot touch us, permit or no permit."

Another version of the reason why Capt. Cortright began to shut up the soda-water stands in his precinct was given by a young Hebrew, who sells cigars for a wholesale firm to the keepers of these stands.

According to his story, some of the women who keep these stands went to Dr. Parkhurst and said that Capt. Cortright levied tribute on them. Dr. Parkhurst communicated with the Captain, and the latter, who is an honest man if there is one in the city, resolved that the law should be strictly construed so that no one would have a chance of accusing him of such practices. Thereupon the crusade began.

Capt. Cortright was not in the Eldridge Street Station House to confirm or deny this story when the reporter called, but there is nothing at all improbable about any part of it.

Saloons Must Close for a Week.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—Nearly all the saloons in this county must close during the next week. Licenses are only granted for one year by the Common Pleas Court. Last year licenses were granted on the opening day of the term, which then fell on May 1. This year the first Tuesday in May, which is the date fixed by law for the court to convene, falls on May 7, and consequently for a whole week most of the drinking places in the townships will be without licenses, as their privilege expires at midnight April 30. The temperance people will prosecute those who sell liquor this week without a license.

CAMILLE AND MARIE ARE OUT

Miss Dressler Disappears from the Cast of "Madeleine" After Being Fined by Manager Shea.

Marie Dressler is no longer a member of the Camille D'Arville company, and her part in "Madeleine," which has gained for her so much well-earned applause from audiences at the Bijou during the last eleven weeks, is being sung by Carrie Perkins Black. Miss Dressler is going to sing in "Little Robinson Crusoe," at the Schiller Theatre, in Chicago, but that is not the reason for her leaving the D'Arville company so suddenly last Saturday.

There is a rule at the Bijou Theatre that actors and actresses shall go to and from the stage by the stage entrance, which is through a basement on Sixth Avenue, and that they shall never pass through the front of the house. This rule, according to Miss Dressler's friends, has never been enforced since the engagement of the D'Arville company began, and the star and other members of the organization have been accustomed to pass to and fro through the auditorium at will. Last Saturday afternoon, after the audience had been dismissed and the theatre was closed, Miss Dressler made her way from the stage through the theatre to the office of Canary & Lederer, just off the lobby. Philip Shea, Miss D'Arville's manager, was in the office. He promptly announced to Miss Dressler that she was fined $10 for not leaving the theatre by the stage door.

"It will be the last fine you will ever impose on me," said the actress, and she left the theatre. She did not return to play her part Saturday night, and Miss Black was hurriedly substituted.

A friend of Miss Dressler's, in discussing the trouble, said that the actress had been singled out from all the others who had constantly violated the rule, because Miss D'Arville was annoyed at the applause she received, and wanted to get rid of her. "Miss Dressler," said this gentleman, "is a woman of spirit, and Miss D'Arville knew that she would resent an unjust fine by resigning, which she did."

The management of Miss D'Arville claims that the fine was perfectly just, and says that no personal feeling against Miss Dressler prompted its imposition. She had violated a rule of the theatre, of which she was well aware, and the same course would have been taken with any member of the company who had been detected in such a breach of discipline.

BEQUESTS IN JOHN THORN'S WILL

Over $500,000 Given to Relatives in this Country and England, Baptist Associations, and Charitable Societies.

UTICA, N. Y., April 29.—The will of the late John Thorn, formerly President of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, was probated in this city to-day. The will gives to relatives in this country and England and to several charities the sum of $550,000.

A number of nephews and nieces of Mr. and Mrs. Thorn in Taunton, England, receive from $2,000 to $20,000 each. A hospital in the same place receives $5,000, and $5,000 is to be invested in the same place, the proceeds of which shall be distributed annually in December among the poor.

To William E. Hopkins, Treasurer of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, is given $5,000, and to five of the old conductors of that road and to his coachman Mr. Thorn leaves $2,000 each.

The public bequests are: To the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Utica, $20,000; Home for Aged Men, Utica, $15,000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, $5,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $5,000; New-York Baptist State Convention, $5,000; American Baptist Publication Society, $5,000; New-York State Baptist Educational Society, $5,000.

Twenty thousand dollars is given to his nephew, Edwin Thorn. Mrs. Edwin Thorn is also given $20,000, and J. Fred Maynard, a nephew of the testator's wife, $20,000. These three are also made residuary legatees, and after all the bequests are paid they will receive about $800,000 each.

It is estimated that previous to his death Mr. Thorn had given a half million to charitable and educational institutions in this city, and at least $200,000 to his relatives in England.

BIDS TO COMPLETE GILLIES'S WORK

The Unfinished Dry Dock at the New-York Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Bids were opened in the Navy Department this afternoon for completing the big dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard, left unfinished by John Gillies, whose contract was annulled on the 12th inst. by Secretary Herbert, on the ground of non-performance.

The Gillies contract was made by Secretary Tracy, Nov. 17, 1892, for the dock to be completed in thirty-two months, for $402,619.18, Congress having appropriated $500,000 for the purpose. Gillies has already been paid about $165,000 for excavations he has made, and which are declared of little or no account to any other contractor. Only $297,619 remained to be paid Gillies, who, in thirty-one months, had made little practical advance on his work. Of the original appropriation $335,000 remains, and unless the dock can be completed within this amount, Congress must be called on for the balance. In the meantime the navy has nearly completed several ships, which cannot be docked at an equipped navy yard until the New-York dock is available.

The bids were as follows: Simpson Dry Dock Company, $465,598; J. B. Westerbrook, $409,988; Colin McLean, $377,000; Thomas and August Walsh, $370,000.

Secretary Herbert, who opened the bids in person, said that he would thoroughly examine the propositions and announce his award subsequently.

PROTECTION FOR DEFRAUDED BANKS

The Clearing House Favors a Proposed Change in the Law.

Foundation was laid yesterday by the Clearing House Association for changes in the rules of that body by which liability for forged checks and forged indorsements may be satisfactorily fixed. Under the last decision of the Court of Appeals the bank finally passing out money on such paper may be put to much trouble to recover its loss. It cannot recover from another bank if the paper passed through that bank merely for collection, but it must search out the original depositing bank, whether in another State or not.

The Clearing House Committee proposes that any association bank caught with this kind of paper may fall back on the bank from which the paper was received. The last indorser would thus be held responsible.

Notice of proposed changes in the rules must be given at a meeting of the association prior to the meeting at which action is taken.

Discussion of the report yesterday showed that the change was favorably regarded. It will probably be adopted at the next meeting. Meanwhile copies of the proposed change and of the last decision of the Court of Appeals will be sent to every member of the association, in order that the matter may be thoroughly understood.

Society News from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—John K. Pruyn of New-York has leased the Anthony Cottage, Green Lane, Conanicut, for five seasons.

Dr. William T. Bull and his stepson, James G. Blaine, Jr., of New-York, are here.

After a search of six months, Detective Richards to-day recovered a valuable ring which was stolen from Count Alexander Hadik here last season.

Dr. J. J. Mason returned here to-night from the South.

Place for Miss A. G. Bowen.

Miss Abna G. Bowen of 101 Waverley Place has been appointed stenographer to President O'Brien, of the Dock Board, to succeed Francis Haggerty, Tammany.

Mr. Haggerty received $1,500 a year, and Miss Bowen will get the same amount.

HER EXECUTOR INDIGNANT

C. W. Sloane Says Miss Catherine Morrison Was Not Murdered.

SURE THE REV. MR. PETERS IS WRONG

The Clergyman May Be a Witness in the Contest of the Dead Woman's Will—Her Letter Threatening Suicide.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters may soon have an opportunity to ventilate in court and under oath, his "belief" regarding the death of Miss Catherine M. Morrison, who was found dying in a confessional in the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany on Feb. 1.

It was said yesterday that he may be called as a witness in proceedings that have just been begun to set aside the will of Miss Morrison, who left an estate valued at $40,000.

By the terms of the will, dated July 11, 1892, Miss Morrison left $8,000 to Hannah O'Keefe, $3,000 to Margaret O'Keefe, $3,000 to Maud Poestraux, and $5,000 to Miss Kate Powers. These people are not relatives to her. The first three named were girlhood friends of Miss Morrison, and Mrs. Powers was the woman with whom she lived at the time of her death. Miss Morrison directed that after the payment of these bequests, the residue of her estate, amounting to about $21,000, should go to the Home for the Aged, maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor. The will was drawn by Charles W. Sloane, of 111 Broadway, who had been the lawyer of Miss Morrison's mother, and who is named as sole executor. Mr. Sloane had known Miss Morrison practically all her life.

The nearest surviving blood relatives of Miss Morrison are an aunt, Miss Catherine T. Hughes, and an uncle, Christian B. Morrison. The latter is an employe of the Department of Public Works. They were not mentioned in the will, and through Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett, and Ransom, as counsel, and George W. Glaze and Jacob Halstead, as attorneys, they have filed a notice of protest against the probate of the will. The hearing on this action will take place in the Surrogate's court within a short time.

If the Rev. Mr. Peters can establish in the witness chair that Miss Morrison's death was due to a "brutal murder," as he put it, and not suicide, it will materially help the people who are interested in having Miss Morrison's will sustained. The grounds on which it is sought to upset the document is that the testatrix was insane and therefore incapacitated from executing a will, and that she was easily influenced. Her suicide is alleged as an incontrovertible proof of her insanity. The case for the heirs under the will must be necessarily strengthened if it can be shown that she did not commit suicide at all, being instead the victim of an assassin, as Mr. Peters darkly suggested from his pulpit in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last Sunday.

"Did Katie Morrison commit suicide?" the reverend pastor demanded in the course of his sermon on Sunday. "If so, she would either have had to cut her wrists after her throat was cut, or to have cut her throat after her wrists were cut. With all the cords and muscles and tendons severed, suicide was a physical impossibility. Why have the police made no investigation? Why has the Coroners' office not thought it worth while to hold an inquest? Why have the newspapers dropped this murder, committed in a Catholic church? Why has this brutal murder been hushed up?"

There are many people who look forward with much interest to the possibility of Mr. Peters being called, as they imagine he would make an interesting witness.

Mr. Sloane, the executor of the will that is to be contested, expressed great indignation yesterday against Mr. Peters. He referred to the clergyman's conduct as a most "outrageous proceeding," and alleged that the doctor did not know what he was about.

"There is no question," said Mr. Sloane, "that Miss Morrison was a deliberate suicide. A letter written to Mrs. Powers and another written to me prove that conclusively."

The letter to Mr. Sloane reads as follows:

Friday, Feb. 1, 1895.

Dear Mr. Sloane: It grieves me to feel that the action I am about to take will cause you trouble, disappointment, as a poor return for all you have done, and shook, but for the last two or three weeks I have felt my mind gradually giving, and am now certain that it is only a question of time when I shall become hopelessly insane.

I never had any of these feelings before last Summer, and never dreamed of insanity until the last two weeks.

It is because I do not wish to be an endless cause of trouble that I think of suicide. You can bury me and that will end it, and in a few months it will be all over, as a dead trouble is a thousand times better than a living one.

Please bury me direct from the undertaker's, with as little fuss as possible. I owe Mr. Powers $30, and there is a bill due the dentist that he has not sent in. I owe you the fee for this year. I am sorry to cause you and Mrs. Powers, who have both been so kind to me, trouble, but it is to save you more trouble that I think of doing this.

I hope God will bless you both and return to you in some way better than I have what you have done. Yours very respectful, CATHERINE M. MORRISON.

P. S.—I would like Mrs. Powers to get all my personal effects, for of all the kind, good friends, she has been, especially the past two weeks. Be kind to her.

The letter, as shown by the postmark, was evidently mailed within a few hours of the time when Miss Morrison was found with her throat cut, and one of her wrists—not both, as Mr. Peters states—badly slashed. The letter to Mrs. Powers was of the same tenor.

Miss Morrison was the granddaughter of Christian B. Morrison, a man of some means and social standing. Her father married a servant in the Morrison household, and was cast off by his people. Catherine, who was about twenty-three years old, was a hard student all her life. Her father died when she was a little child, and she lived alone with her mother until the latter's death, in 1888. Then, at the suggestion of the janitress in the flat where she lived, Catherine went to live with Mrs. Powers, a dressmaker, in the same building. She remained with her afterward up to the time of her suicide. It is now alleged by the contestants of the will that her mind had been for years at the point of giving away, because of overstudy and grief over her mother's death, and that Mrs. Parsons exercised an undue influence over her.

La Gascogne's Engineer Rewarded.

M. Martin, the engineer of La Gascogne, who repaired the steamer's machinery in its long voyage of last Winter, has been rewarded by the French Government with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

He was ill and in bed when President Faure asked for him at one of Havre's enthusiastic receptions of its former Deputy, but he had strength enough to respond to a call, the object of which was easily divined, and the President said to him:

Martin, all France was interested for a week in the fate of the vessel that your energy and your coolness led into port.

Martin, in the name of the Government of the Republic, I make you a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Tears filled Martin's eyes, and his fellow-workmen shouted in unison: "Vive 'Feil-sk' Faure."

BUCHANAN'S APPEAL DENIED

Counsel for the Condemned Man Will Now Appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a Stay.

The writ of habeas corpus which George W. Gibbons applied for in behalf of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who is confined in Sing Sing Prison, and sentenced to be executed on Wednesday, has been denied by Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court. It is now believed that the sentence will be carried out at the expiration of the respite granted the prisoner by Gov. Morton.

The application for the writ was based upon papers which recited that Gov. Morton, in respiting Buchanan for a week, named a day for his execution, which the counsel contends he had no right to do. Therefore it was asked that the prisoner be produced in court, and cause shown why he was detained in prison. Judge Brown denied the request.

In spite of Judge Brown's decision, Lawyer Gibbons is not discouraged. He said that he would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which appeal would act as a stay for six months.

After the decision of Judge Brown was announced, a notice of appeal was immediately filed with the Clerk of the District Court. A certified copy of this notice of appeal was mailed to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison yesterday afternoon. It is asserted by the counsel for the prisoner that the filing of the notice of appeal from Judge Brown's decision acts as a stay until the final argument before the United States Supreme Court.

SING SING, N. Y., April 29.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison was this afternoon served with the notice of the appeal of Dr. R. W. Buchanan's lawyers from the decision of Judge A. Brown, in New-York, denying the motion for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Supreme Court.

The Warden told a reporter for The New-York Times that he would submit to the Attorney General the question whether this notice constitutes a stay.

The Warden told Dr. Buchanan of the decision of Judge Brown and the state of the case. Dr. Buchanan continues in good health, and hopes the appeal will operate as a stay, but if it does not he is prepared for the worst.

He had no visitors to-day except his counsel, Lawyer Roche, who told him of the legal efforts in his behalf.

ALBANY, April 29.—The following statement was given out at the Executive Chamber this afternoon in support of the legality of the execution of Dr. Buchanan at Sing Sing on Wednesday without a resentence being required:

"The same question arose in 1803, in the case of James L. Hamilton, to whom a respite had been granted by Gov. Flower, and the then Attorney General, in response to the request of the Governor, prepared for him the opinion, which is published in the Attorney General's report for 1803, at Page 151, to the effect that at the expiration of the time of the respite it is not necessary that the prisoner be resentenced. Hamilton was accordingly executed on the day named in the order granting the respite.

"The same course was taken in the case of John Pitnugh, to whom a respite was granted in May, 1893; in the case of Martin Foy, Jr., to whom a respite was granted in August, 1893, and in the case of Lucius H. Wilson, who was respited in March, 1894."

TURNERS SHOW ATHLETIC PROWESS

Interesting Exhibition of the New-York Turn Verein, Bloomingdale.

The annual exhibition of the sections in physical development of the New-York Turn Verein, Bloomingdale, took place Sunday night at the Central Opera House. About 2,000 persons witnessed the exercises and gave abundant evidence of approval. The exhibition contained many features of superior athletics by boys and girls and men and women. The ages of the exhibitors ranged from six to sixty years, and young as well as old acquitted themselves creditably.

The exercises included pole climbing, high jumping, dumbbell exercises, buck vaulting, fencing, exercises on the horse, iron wand exercises, free gymnastics, calisthenics, and feats on the long horse, with springboard. The features of unusual merit were the display in calisthenics by the class of girls of the ages of six to ten years, the free gymnastics by the girls ten to fifteen years old, the exercises with the iron wands by the junior class, the fencing exhibition, and the feats on the long horse with springboard.

The exhibition on the long horse was the most skillful, and the exercises by the Baeren Riege, which consists of turners from thirty to sixty years old, created the most laughter. The class of boys from ten to fourteen in the dumbbell exercises gave the most uniformly excellent exhibition, while exercises with the iron wands were effective.

All of the classes demonstrated much improvement since their last appearance, a year ago. The efficiency of the turning teacher, F. Krimmel, was made evident in all of the appearances of the various sections. Each number ended with a grouping of the class, making an appropriate tableau of the particular style of turning which had been presented. Some remarkable high jumps were made and some difficult feats were performed on the bock and horses.

TELEPHONE MEN IN CONFERENCE

A Movement in Ohio to Establish Several Long-Distance Lines.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—A meeting of representatives of local telephone companies of Ohio was held at the Chittenden Hotel here to-day, whose object is to establish long-distance telephone lines between all the larger cities of the State. J. M. Thomas of Chillicothe was elected Chairman. The places represented are Columbus, Chillicothe, Mount Vernon, Newark, Bucyrus, Lima, Akron, Vanwert, St. Mary's, Zanesville, Cambridge, Delaware, and Troy. They expect to establish lines in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company.

"We understand that we have for a rival a company that has been established for twenty years," said Judge Thompson, "but we will begin operations with an organization strong enough to win."

Pound for Brooklyn Cats and Dogs.

George F. Elliott of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday, and asked his approval of a plan to secure a lease to the society of 200 or 300 square feet of property in the east side lands, near the Reservoir, in order that the society could erect a shelter, for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the new dog and cat law. If the lease is obtained a shelter worth $2,500 will be erected.

The Mayor favored the idea of the shelter, but Park Commissioner Squier was opposed, as the lands were intended to be used as a playground. A piece of property at Sixteenth Street and Ninth Avenue was suggested, and Mr. Elliott will look at it.

Anxious to "Swear Off" Taxes.

The last day on which personal taxes can be sworn off comes to-day, and consequently there was a big rush at the Tax Department yesterday of people anxious to take oath that they had no personal property on which they could be justly taxed.

About 400 people altogether saw the Tax Commissioners. The rush is greater this year than it was last, and President Barker thinks that this is partly due to the income tax.

There will probably be another rush to-day, and the books will be finally closed after business hours.

Strange Birthday Celebration.

CHICAGO, April 29.—George H. Bowen closed the celebration of his forty-fifth birthday by cutting his throat with a razor.

When the members of his family and the guests who had been invited to celebrate his birthday were assembled, Bowen appeared to be in unusually good spirits. During the party Bowen excused himself and retired to the cellar, where he killed himself. Illness, together with business troubles, are given as the cause.

EVILS OF THE LEXOW BILL

Complications Likely to Arise Under the Bi-Partisan Measure.

THE CITY CLUB POINTS OUT DEFECTS

Vague Provisions Respecting the Political Status of Commissioners—Conflict with Existing Laws—Hearing To-morrow.

Every organization and political club in this city that has a higher idea of political duties than that to the victors belong the spoils will be heard before Mayor Strong to-morrow in opposition to the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill.

There will probably not be a vulnerable point in the bill that will not be attacked by men who are actuated solely by a purpose to keep the Department of Police out of the hands of the spoilsmen.

The Chamber of Commerce will be represented before the Mayor by members of its Committee of Municipal Reform.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime will be heard in forceful argument. A committee has already been appointed by the society. The members of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Chancellor MacCracken, the Rev. J. N. Hallock, Dr. Charles E. Bruce, and Thaddeus D. Kenneson, feel that the existing law is infinitely better than the proposed Bi-Partisan bill, with its vicious provisions. They are primarily in favor of the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten, but if they cannot obtain that for the city prefer to let the existing law stand until a new Legislature is elected and another effort to relieve the city can be made.

The Committee of Seventy will be ably represented by Joseph Larocque, Charles C. Beaman, and others.

The Good Government Clubs will be represented by a committee from the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

The German Reform Union will hold a meeting to-day to select men to appear and oppose the bill. It will advocate the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten of which Theodore Sutro, its President, was a member.

The following brief, prepared by the City Club, shows some of the evils of the Bi-Partisan bill and the necessity for its being disapproved by the Mayor:

The theory of the Bi-Partisan Police bill, that the Police Department ought to be under a Board of Commissioners the members of which are so divided among the political parties that no one party shall have a majority of the Commissioners at any time, is at variance with the spirit and the desire of the citizens who voted for reform at the last municipal election. The inherent viciousness of this theory will, without doubt, be made plain by those who are to oppose the bill before the Mayor. But even if this theory were correct, and the end sought by the framers of this bill were desirable, the other objections to the bill would make it impossible for Mayor Strong to approve the measure. As a matter of law, it violates so many principles, and would give rise to so much uncertainty, that it would disgrace the State which should enact it into law.

The bi-partisan provision of the bill contained in Section 1, which amends Section 37 of the Consolidation act, is as follows: "At no time shall more than two of said Commissioners belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and national issues."

Aside from all question of the merit of the bi-partisan idea, it will be instructive to consider this provision solely as a means of producing the desired result. The purpose of the bill is to establish such a balance of political forces in the Board of Police Commissioners that no political party shall preponderate in the board at any time. Let us suppose that at some time the Board of Police Commissioners consists of two Republicans and two Democrats. One of these Democrats becomes a Republican under circumstances which leave no possible doubt as to the fact of his change of political faith. He declares, what no one doubts, that he has changed his party. We then have a board consisting of one Democrat and three Republicans. The provision quoted declares that this condition of things is illegal.

If this provision is to be enforced, it becomes necessary that one of the three Republicans should cease to be a Police Commissioner. The first question which presents itself is, Which one of the three is to cease to be a Commissioner?

addition of the impossibility of establishing even colorable ground for removal proceedings.

Let us suppose further that, while this condition of affairs prevails in the Board of Police Commissioners, a Captain of Police is dismissed from the force by the vote of the three Commissioners who are acting together, the fourth Commissioner voting against dismissal. The Captain sues for reinstatement, upon the ground that, as the board was illegally constituted at the time when he was dismissed, the action of the board was illegal. But, further, he contends that the decision of the board in his case was the direct result of the illegal constitution of the board, and that, if two of the Commissioners had in fact been Republican, he would not have been dismissed. Evidently, the case must turn upon the question of the politics of the Commissioner who voted with the Democratic Commissioners. He contends that he is a Republican; the Captain contends that he is a Democrat. We thus have the monstrous attempt to settle a citizen's politics by the solemn determination of a court of law.

Recurring now to the language of the bipartisan provision, we find that it would be violated:

First—If three Commissioners belonged to the same political party.

Second—If three Commissioners were "of the same political opinion on State and National issues."

The sole issue of the prohibitionists is prohibition. Would this provision be violated if the board contained one Prohibitionist and two Republicans who, while belonging to the Republican Party, advocated prohibition? Suppose that the silver question should, for a time, overshadow almost every other question in national politics, and that three of the Commissioners, while not all belonging to the same party, should agree vociferously upon that issue and upon the question of limiting immigration. Would they be "of the same opinion on State and National issues"?

The last Republican National platform contained thirty-seven statements of principles. Probably no two Police Commissioners would ever agree absolutely to all the principles laid down by any national party convention. How much agreement would be required to bring Commissioners within the phrase "same political opinion on State and National issues"? It cannot be necessary to emphasize further the uncertainty and vagueness of this provision.

Sec. 2 of the bill amends Section 251 of the Consolidation act so as to give to the Board of Police power "to exact and compel obedience to any order, subpoena, mandate, or other writ issued by said board, by attachment," and "to devise and make new processes and forms of proceedings to carry into effect the powers and jurisdiction possessed by the board." It also confers upon the board and upon each Commissioner "power to enforce and maintain order and decorum at all hearings and trials," and to "punish for contempt any infraction or violation of this provision."

This section makes applicable to the Board of Police all the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to attachment and contempt in the case of courts of record, and to a Single Commissioner all provisions of the code relating to contempt. The section as amended gives rise to numerous minor questions, and would require judicial construction before its meaning could be definitely determined.

The point to which attention is now directed is that the board and single Commissioners are vested with such summary power over the property and liberty of citizens as heretofore has been exercised only by Legislatures, courts of record, and Grand Juries. Under this section a single Commissioner would have power to punish a citizen summarily for contempt by a fine of $250 and imprisonment for thirty days. In view of the fact that the Commissioner exercising this arbitrary power may not be a lawyer, and consequently may have little knowledge of the technical law governing the subject of contempt of court, this provision may be regarded as a direct attack upon the liberty of the citizen. A Commissioner presiding at the trial of a policeman for the smallest infraction of discipline would have the power to impose such fine and imprisonment on a witness who, in the judgment of the Commissioner, affronted the dignity of that officer. It is true that the citizen might have a remedy in the courts, but this would be small consolation after he had been in prison for thirty days.

This section declares that a large number of sections of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to proceedings before the Board of Police or any Commissioner of Police. It is worth while to inquire whether this provision is not in violation of Section 17 of Article III. of the State Constitution, which is as follows:

"No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or declared a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law or part thereof shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act."

Sec. 3 of the proposed act amends Section 265 of the Consolidation act by introducing provisions relating to appointments and promotions in the police force. These provisions will undoubtedly receive full criticism at the hands of the Civil Service Reform Association. The following points, may, however, be noted. It is provided that the general civil service law of the State shall not apply to the Police Department of this city. This provision is without any reasonable excuse, and violates the fundamental axiom that exceptions to any general law should not be tolerated without absolute necessity. The very purpose of a general act, such as the Civil Service act of this State, is to render the law as compact, uniform, and certain as possible.

The provisions of the bill are so framed as to make the matter of appointment and promotion under the absolute control of any Board of Police which chooses to assume such control. The form of a proper civil service system might be preserved, but the substance would certainly be lacking unless the Commissioners were men of the utmost probity. The chief of these provisions are the following:

First—That "the Board of Police shall prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the police force and into the service of the Police Department as may best promote the efficiency thereof." Second—That a Civil Service Board for the department, consisting of one Inspector of Police and four Captains, shall be appointed by the Commissioners, and that the Commissioners may alter the composition of this board at pleasure. Third—That the regulations for admission to the department "shall, among other things, provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant," for open competitive examinations, for a period of probation for all applicants after they have passed the examination, for "non-competitive examinations where, after due effort by previous public advertising or otherwise, competition may be found not to be practicable"; for the approval of the regulations by the New-York State Civil Service Commission, and for the supervision of the examinations by the Civil Service Commission, the commission, however, would have no power in the matter.

It is to be observed that the whole machinery of admissions and promotions is thus placed in the control of the Police Commissioners. They make the regulations, and they appoint the examining board from the very force to which the appointments are to be made. They have power to change the composition of the examining board as often as they please, and that board will necessarily be subservient to any Commissioners who choose to exert their power. All experience tends to show that the placing of any power as to civil service appointment through examinations in the hands of the department affected is unscientific and unsatisfactory. In recognition of this principle, Mayor Strong has recently made important changes in the civil service rules of this city. The proposed act would nullify these valuable rules so far as the Police Department is concerned. Certainly one of the clearest lessons to be learned from the recent investigation of our Police Department is that any power exerted by the Commissioners over appointments and promotions will become, in the hands of corrupt men, the instrument with which the whole police force will be debauched.

Numerous minor defects in the bill tend to show carelessness in preparation and to throw doubt upon the whole bill as a piece of legal work. Section 3 provides that "no member of the Police Department shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the classes now existing or that may be arranged hereafter [hereunder] pursuant to such rules until he has passed an examination or shown to be exempted from said [such] examination."

The bill provides that all examinations shall be public. The strict construction of this provision would give the public access to the physical examinations, and it will hardly be contended that this would be proper.

Section 4 declares that "the Chief of Police shall be chargeable with responsibility for the execution of all laws." This is, of course, absurd, as there are many laws with the execution of which the Chief of Police cannot properly have anything to do, as, for instance, the law requiring that corporations shall file annual reports. This provision would be construed by the courts to be limited to the police functions of the Chief of Police, but the line between laws which he can properly execute and those with which he can have nothing to do should have been drawn in the act, and should not be left to be drawn by the courts, or, pending judicial action, by the Chief of Police. To draw that line under this bill would be a difficult and delicate piece of law work, not to be intrusted with safety to a minor executive officer.

This statement does not exhaust the long list of reasonable objections to the bill. It presents some of those which mark the bill as a piece of work more careless and unscientific than should be suffered to appear on the statute books of the State of New-York.

In opposition to the bi-partisan measure the City Club will be represented before the Mayor to-morrow by its President, James C. Carter and others.

Many individuals not representing any organization will also be heard in opposition to the measure and will vigorously enter protest against the bill.

WANTED A NEW INSPECTOR

Commissioner Andrews Thought He Might Look After Police Buildings—Gen. Kerwin Objected, He Being for Reform.

Police Commissioner Andrews proposed at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday to have established in the department the office of Inspector of Buildings, with a salary of $2,000 a year. Commissioner Kerwin, however, objected, and Mr. Andrews withdrew the proposition for the present.

In offering the resolutions Commissioner Andrews said that in preparing for the alterations to be made to at least sixteen of the station houses for the accommodation of police matrons, it would be necessary to have some person to make the plans and estimates for the work, and to supervise the alterations and repairs that are required from time to time. The architect of the department had been placed on the retired list, and Gen. Ely S. Parker, the supply clerk, and been absent from his post for months owing to illness, and there was no one to look after his work.

Commissioner Andrews therefore asked the board to create the position of Inspector of Buildings and Supplies, whose duty it would be to examine all the buildings belonging to the department, to make estimates for ordinary alterations and repairs, and to inspect the supplies furnished the departments. The person selected to fill this place, Mr. Andrews said, should be a man between thirty-five and forty years old, with practical experience as a mechanic and builder, and with sufficient education to prepare plans and estimates, and be able to examine and report on the quality of the supplies furnished; and for these services he should be paid $2,000 a year.

President Martin said that he was in favor of the proposition. Commissioner Murray thought that $1,800 would be an ample salary for the place. Commissioner Kerwin, however, said that he thought the place was entirely superfluous and involved an unnecessary expense. The Police Inspectors, he said, did not have enough to do, and they could look after the repairing of the station houses in addition to their other duties. He made the statement that he was in favor of "reform," but he did not think that the proposition of Mr. Andrews was in that direction.

Commissioner Andrews, at the end of Gen. Kerwin's remarks, withdrew his proposition and put the resolutions he had offered into his pocket. He will wait until there is a change in the board before offering them again.

The board in executive session directed Superintendent Byrnes to investigate a story published yesterday charging that Patrolman Michael Mitchell of the West Twentieth Street Station was the lessee from the Department of Docks of the pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, North River, which he had assigned to H. C. Rogers.

Mrs. Mary H. Price, matron at the Mercer Street Police Station, was dismissed yesterday for neglecting her duties. She was appointed Feb. 15, 1892.

CELLAR STREWN WITH SKELETONS

Conselyea, Whose Armed Ancestors Watched Nights to Prevent Grave Robbing, Will Sue the Church.

Charles Conselyea, a descendant of the Conselyea family of old Bushwick, L. I., told a gruesome story about the cellar under the Bushwick Reformed Church yesterday. He said:

When the schoolhouse and a part of the grounds were sold two years ago, the property was only advertised an hour before it was sold. I considered the sale of the property a shady transaction. After the sale seventy-two bodies were exhumed, and the bodies placed in soapboxes and dumped into the cellar of the church. Other bones were thrown into my family vault. The cellar is strewn with parts of skeletons, and I have witnesses who can vouch for my statements. The general impression about is that the cellar of the church is haunted, and the membership of the church has dwindled away to nothing. Parents refuse to allow their children to attend because of the heartlessness of those who permitted such a state of affairs to exist. My ancestors watched many a night with loaded guns to prevent the graves from being robbed. I don't propose to let this matter drop, now that it has become public, and I intend to make the guilty one suffer.

The property was deeded to the church by the Conselyea family in 1635, and Mr. Conselyea intends now to bring suit against the members of the Consistory of the church for having unlawfully broken into the Conselyea family vault, situated in the rear of the church, and placed the bones of others in the vault without permission of the surviving members of the Conselyea family.

He says that at the proper time he will produce witnesses to corroborate all his statements.

John Sofield, the sexton of the church, said be believed the vaults were opened upon an order of the courts.

WILL OF H. D. POLHEMUS PROBATED

A Brooklyn Estate of $1,000,000 Divided—$750,000 to the Wife.

The will of the late Henry D. Polhemus, who died at his home, 88 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 14 last, was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn.

At the time of his death Mr. Polhemus was President of the Brooklyn Club, and was interested in many of the financial institutions of that city. It is estimated that his estate amounts to about $1,000,000.

The will includes an annuity for $5,000 to be paid to his sister, Maria T. King; $75,000 is left to his nephew, John B. King; $10,000 to Theodore Polhemus Dixon, son of his niece, Maria Louise Dixon; $1,000 each to the three daughters of Theodore Polhemus; $10,000 to Thedosia Polhemus Trowbridge; $5,000 to Hassan H. Wheeler; $5,000 to Francis H. Gilbert, a servant; $2,500 to Ellen Dardis, his cook, and the residue of the estate, aggregating $75,000, is left to his wife, Caroline D. Polhemus.

The executors are Crowell Hadden, William B. Davenport, and Mrs. Polhemus.

A Directory of Business Men.

The forty-eighth volume of Trow's (formerly Wilson's) Business Directory of New-York City, for 1895, has just been issued. An examination of the book shows that the publishers have been successful in their endeavor to maintain the high reputation for correctness and completeness that this work has previously earned. The work will be issued to the public to-day, and the price is $3 a copy.

The directory contains a classified list of all the individuals, firms, and corporations doing any kind of commercial business in New-York. The book is arranged alphabetically by occupations, and the names are classified alphabetically under each occupation. In addition, the directory embraces a complete street guide, together with the locations of piers and markets, the locations and areas of the parks, the routes of all the railroads, both elevated and on the surface; location of the ferries, stage routes, distances in the city and across town, the lengths of blocks, the width of sidewalks, and the legalized rates of hack hire under the city ordinances.

The information thus completely and conveniently given will fill the needs of the entire business community and their patrons. The directory is of very handy size, and is substantially bound.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. 214 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By an American girl; first-class reference; present employer can be seen. 89 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework. 607 3d Av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl; best city reference; no objection to the country. 885 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or take care of grown children; fine sewer. 138 West 75th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID. — By thoroughly-competent chambermaid; good sewer; first-class city references. 847 West 38th St.; candy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German girl as chambermaid in a Summer hotel. Mrs. Lembke, 316 East 70th St., top floor.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young womah as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with children; first-class personal reference from last employers. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and nurse to grown children; or is willing to do plain sewing; would also assist waitress; best city reference. 215 East 56th St.; McElroy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid, to assist with waiting; a smart, respectable young person; in private family; good reference. M. D., Herbert's bell, 352 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; American private family. Present employer's, 26 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl just disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping; chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Chambermaid, 302 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with washing, or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children; best city reference. Two days; 101 West End Av.; ring O'Conor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 527 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid; no objection to plain sewing; best city references. Call, two days, at 229 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands her duties perfectly; willing and obliging; good city reference. L. S., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; four years' best city reference from last place. 182 East 76th St.; ring Scott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best reference from present employer. Call, Monday, at 47 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl a steady place as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city references. 232 West 135th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — Experienced chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 205 7th Av., near 25th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 113 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; thoroughly competent; best city references. Within; with other work. 339 East 30th St.; second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. A. G., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as maid or chambermaid. M. D. Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION and AMANUENSIS.—By trained nurse; could be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread maker; can make all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice cream; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; one year and a half best city references from last employer; all soups, entrées, meats, game, pastry, creams, and all kinds of ices. C. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, (a Swedish woman of superior character,) with a family going to a country for the Summer. Apply at 17 West 35th St., before 12 o'clock today.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's on Monday. 653 West End Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress; no objection to the country; best reference. 70 Amsterdam Av.; Callaghan's bell.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two Swedish girls; together or seperate—as cook and kitchenmaid; city or country; the family going to Europe. Call at the house, 802 5th Av.

COOK.—By a competent, reliable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands French and English cooking in all branches. M., 200 East 25th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; best city reference. K. T., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman; understands care of milk and butter; small family in country; city reference. 152 7th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; three years' reference; last employer seen. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle's bell.

COOK.—First-class French cook; stout woman; understands all desserts and pastry; good place for the Summer; best reference. 237 East 35th St.; first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; soups, meats, creams, jellies; thorough baker; do coarse washing; first-class city references; city or country. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; understands management of large households; dinners, luncheons, parties; good reference; American; Protestant. 157 East 119th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl; good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; do washing if required; city or country; best city reference. M. Y., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in each place; and will give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years, city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer wishes to obtain a situation for her cook. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, before 1 o'clock, at 3 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a reliable young girl; good cook, laundress; small first-class family; first-class personal reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 317 East 27th St.

COOK.—By competent American girl; excellent cook; first-class city reference. 222 East 70th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; in a small private family; city references. Care of Rev. C. Roth, 306 East 70th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, Monday, 427 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and washing in a small private family. 713 Amsterdam Av., Healy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Present employer's, 26 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; good baker; good reference. M. B., 215 East 25th St., Room 16.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; three year's best city reference. 986 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; with best city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. B. C., Advertising Office, 208 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands luncheons, dinners; good references. A. B., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook and assist in washing in private family; personal references; country preferred. 228 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish girl as cook in first-class American private family. 245 East 51st St., rear house, two flights; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; best city references; wages not less than $25. 347 8th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—English; first-class; understands soups, entrées, and desserts; excellent references; city or country. 250 West 19th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook and laundress, where another girl is kept. 177 West 131st St.; janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 135 East 86th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook and do coarse washing, or do housework in small family; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city references; wages, $30. 210 East 57th St..; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; city, or to go to Newport; best city reference. Call, 10 to 12 A. M., 118 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By Frenchwoman; private family; cooking, plain washing; best reference. Sophie, 222 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman, and assist with the washing; would like to go to the country; good city reference. 226 7th Av.; top floor.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—German; perfectly understands all branches; excellent references. Corner 109th St., West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city reference. 157 East 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as competent cook, in first-class private family; wages, $20 to $30; prefer to stay in city for the Summer; can be seen at present employer's. 305 West 76th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; will do any kind of house cleaning, washing, ironing; thorough in her work; good reference. 213 East 55th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, or to take washing home; best references. Mrs. Hoctar, 318 West 49th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do washing or housecleaning by the day; understands brasses; reference. 36 Columbus Av., Roley's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made at short notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person; good cutter, fitter; by day. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; a few more customers by the day; best city references. Mrs. E. Thomson, 856 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, at home or out; $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a highly-accomplished young Swiss lady to accompany family or lady to Europe as governess or companion; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be useful; highest references. H. F., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a German lady, speaking English and French fluently, as governess or companion with family going to Europe. M. S., 105th St. and West Boulevard.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover; teaches German and kindergarten; take full charge of children; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess. Present employer's, 5 West 50th St., before 2 o'clock.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young girl; lately landed; willing to work as housemaid in a small family. Tuesday and Wednesday; no cards answered; 413 9th Av., near 33d St.; ring first bell.

HOUSEMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English Protestant girl in a private family; city reference; city or country. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in small private family; best city reference; no objection to city or country. 204 East 65th St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework in small family; best of reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 192 East 76th St.; Coggin's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to go in country for Summer to do housework for two or three in family; wages not disputed; reference. Competent, 254 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; excellent references. 238 East 56th St. Gerlach.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl, in small private family, to do housework. 216 East 28th St., grocery store.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will be disengaged in a few days; an experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer; accustomed to travel; best city references; English Protestant. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; not seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to traveling; best city reference, Marie, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; age, 28; married; speaks little English; can sew, but not cut; no objection to travel. Eugénie, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; to go to Europe; city references. Parisienne, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady desires good situation for her French maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 12, present employer's, 105 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; competent in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; first-class city reference from last employer, 150 East 49th St. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to travel; never seasick; best city references. A. A., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

MAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a respectable young girl as competent maid, or would take care of grown children; excellent seamstress; first-class personal city reference from last employer. D. M., care of Mrs. Eugene Reilly, 207 East 48th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as maid or seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking; no objection to traveling; good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 East 51st St.

MAID.—By a competent, trustworthy woman; as maid or nurse to invalid or elderly lady; willing to travel; five years' city reference. 101 East 40th St.

MAID.—By experienced young Frenchwoman; as lady's maid or for grown-up children; good seamstress; best city references. Francoise, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best of reference. J. W., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Saunders, 437 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to grown children or going to the country in Summer; could travel, or go to the country. M. G., 650 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; cutter and fitter; best city reference. 842 6th Av.; Gardner's bell.

MAID.—Lady wishes good situation for her French maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply, Monday, from 10 to 12, 105 East 40th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Also good dressmaker and packer; speaks German and English; is looking for a place by May 15; best references. B. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; good hairdresser and packer; willing to assist with chamberwork; references. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By an experienced German Swiss; speaks French and English; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. 164 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By trustworthy girl; cuts and fits perfectly; last employer can be seen. 1,575 3d Av.; Carpenter's bell.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; five years' best city reference. F. M., 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to grown children; three years in last place. Call at present employer's, 31 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private American family; two years' best reference from present employer. S. N., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress, assist with chamberwork; small private family; no objection to country for Summer; city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as excellent laundress in small family; assist with other work; country preferred. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in other work. Call, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 138 West 58th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best reference. Call, Tuesday, 802 6th Av.; ring lower bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, with first-class reference; in a private family; will do no other work. 1,412 2d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; best city reference. Address, two days, M. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in a private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day in private families; highly recommended. 106 East 52d St.; Olmor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; city or country. 245 East 37th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference. 349 West 45d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; one who can take full charge from birth; city or country; best city reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By superior person; Swiss-French; Protestant; good references. K. F., care of Mrs. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant young woman; has the best of reference; is a good seamstress. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By French widow to take care of children or single lady. Mme. Roullard, 444 West 36th St., one flight, front, Room 7.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infants' nurse; full charge; best city reference. M. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, capable of taking entire charge of infant or children; good references. 413 Lexington Av., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to grown children, and assist with chamberwork. Present employer's, 837 Madison Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork. 145 East 51st St.

NURSE or MAID.—By French girl, just landed; speaks no English. R. B., 341 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Professional; Protestant; re-engagement to a nervous or invalid lady; can give massage, and is accustomed to travel; has excellent personal references. Call or address, for two days, M. C., 122 West 20th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place Scotch Protestant nurse; highly recommended; will take care of one or two small children. Call, 10 to 12, Monday, at 115 East 10th St., Westminster Annex.

NURSE.—By experienced French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of baby; understands bottle or maid to children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Marguerite, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest personal city references; wages, $20 to $25. J. A. Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, or Cook.—By a young Frenchwoman who speaks no English; lately landed; go to country. Mrs. D. E., care Mrs. Drucker, 171 Eldridge St.

NURSE.—By competent French person; Protestant; experienced nurse; baby or growing children; reliable; take full charge; good city reference. Louise, 208 West 33d St.; Petit.

NURSE.—By a young girl, to take charge of children and assist with chamberwork. 791 Park Av.; Relly's bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl; 25 years old; take full charge of children; plain sewing; good city reference. 208 West 33d St.; Petit.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as parlormaid or waitress; first-class city reference. Address, two days, M. T., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl as seamstress; to assist with children or light housework; in private family; best city reference; can be seen; no cards. Monday, 417 West 31st St.; ring Branton's bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a widow of refinement, at present employed, as seamstress and care for one or two children or care of invalid lady; first-class children's dressmaker; first-class reference. Mrs. Keino, Station H.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress in a private family; would assist as maid to do light work; would visit country if family desires. McNeill, 231 East 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—First-class in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking and willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 151 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her seamstress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 16 West 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss Protestant; would do light chamberwork and take care of a child; country preferred. M. L., 341 West 30th St.; French Home.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as first-class seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 344 East 65th St., Reynold's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wants a good situation for a waitress, who has lived with her nearly two years; she is a sober, industrious young woman, very clean and neat in her work. She can be seen at 34 West 39th St., her present employer's, for two days.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking butler's place; six years' best city references. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 2 Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; country for Summer; city reference. 5 West 36th St.; present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family or assist butler; three years in last place; city references. 104 West 53d St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a north of Ireland Protestant, as first-class waitress; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. L. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; first-class city references from her last places. A. M., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a strong, willing girl; waitress' place; first-class references. I., 251 Columbus Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in small private family. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 18 West 49th St., from 11 to 1.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; in a private family; has excellent reference. 209 East 33d St.; ring Morris's bell.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS.—Refined young lady, trained nurse, stenographer, and typewriter, desires position in a physician's office; accustomed to office work, keeping physician's books, and to assist at operations; three years in present position; best references. Business, 25 Whitehall St., Room 50.

MANICURE wishes few private customers at home or out. 26 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — Five years' experience; good reference. Remington, Box 217 Times.

TYPEWRITING and STENOGRAPHY done accurately and promptly; copy called for. Expert, 176 West 135th St.

WANTED—By a lady, a situation for a young French Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply, Tuesday, April 30, between the hours of 11 and 1, at No. 12 West 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By English married couple; thoroughly experienced; husband nine years' best city references; wife seven years last place; butler can be seen at present employer's. 817 5th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; wife as first-class

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active Speculation and Generally Higher Prices.

LARGE BUSINESS IN A SWITCHING WAY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Weak —Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The grain markets were more active, with wheat showing considerable excitement and prices very irregular, but closing at an advance, with the West higher and foreign houses buying freely, while local shorts covered to a large extent. The switching business was pretty heavy, mainly between May and July. Provisions were in light demand, and closed weak. Cotton was fairly active and about steady. Coffee was higher with Europe, but in moderate demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	68¾@ 68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32¼@ 32⅝
Corn, No. 2 steamer	53 @ 53¼
Flour, straight Spring	$3.55 @$3.65
Flour, straight Winter	3.20 @ 3.30
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.50 @14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.05 @ ..
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 @ 4 5-16
Cheese, State full cream, fancy	10½@ 11½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.75 @ ..
Lead	3.07½@ 3.10

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady and unchanged, but became weak and lost ¾@⅞c on reports of large shipments from Argentina, with better crop news from Austria, and free local liquidation; rallied 1@1⅛c on firmer cables, decreased supplies, bullish West, light receipts, and free covering by shorts here and at the West; declined ⅞@⅞c on local liquidation; rallied ⅝@1⅛c on late foreign buying, closing firm at ¾@⅞c over Saturday, with an active business, a very irregular market, and a large switching trade. Spot was ¾c higher, but dull. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May prices, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, nominal; No. 1 hard, nominal; 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 78⅝c....Clearances hence, 61,880 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 128,192 bushels....Receipts, 161,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 164,557 bushels; in the interior, 374,985 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse for the week 3,975,985 bushels, or to 3,818,634 bushels, (1,867,738 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 200,500 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,851,000 bushels, or to 65,775,000 bushels, against 66,584,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅝@⅝c on firmer cables, and with wheat, while stocks decreased and the amount on passage lost 250,000 bushels; declined ⅛@⅞c on realizing, and closed steady at partly ⅝c advance with a fair speculation. Spot was scarce and firm with a slow trade. Sales, 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 54¼c, elevator....Receipts, 29,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 62,975 bushels; in the interior, 206,830 bushels....Clearances hence, 34,989 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 10,417 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 85,792 bushels, or to 117,886 bushels, (86,814 bushels No. 2 corn and 28,081 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 422,000 bushels, or to 11,107,000 bushels, against 13,115,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅝c lower, following the West, with longs realizing. Spot were dull and ¼@⅜c lower. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 12,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32⅝c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 31⅜c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@40½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 91,350 bushels; exports, none....Stocks of oats in warehouse decreased 142,889 bushels, or to 673,514 bushels, (122,136 bushels No. 2 white, and 434,318 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 43,000 bushels, or 6,199,000 bushels, against 2,498,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	7,625,000	67¼@68⅝	68⅜
June	275,000	68¼@69	68¾
July	9,820,000	67⅝@69¼	68¾
August	4,025,000	68 @69¼	69
September	4,075,000	68⅝@69⅜	69½
December	4,420,000	70½@71⅞	71⅝
Total	30,240,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	53¼@53⅝	53¼
July	320,000	53⅜@54½	53¾
September	170,000	54½@55	54¼
Total	650,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@..	32¼
May	250,000	32¼@32 15-16	32¼
June	10,000	32⅜@33	32⅜
July	100,000	33 @33⅛	33
No. 2 white—			
April	....	@..	37½
May	....	@..	36¼
Total	360,000		

FLOUR—The demand was very good, but the advanced prices asked tended to check business. Sales, 34,500 bbls, including of City Mills, 8,920 bbls patents, 11,800 bbls clear, 1,750 bbls extras, and 2,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 sacks Spring bakers', on private terms; 2,600 bbls do, at $3@$3.35; 300 bbls Winter patents, at $3.35@$3.75; 1,800 bbls Winter straights, at $3.25@$3.40; and 1,000 bbls Winter clear, at $3.10@$3.25; 3,300 bbls Spring patents, at $3.90@$4.15; 300 bbls Michigan straights, on private terms, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.75....Arrivals, 11,498 bbls and 11,265 sacks; exports, 849 bbls and 48,022 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 53,990 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.25@2.35
No. 1 & CUL	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.85@ 3.00
Straights	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.50
Patents	3.45@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.25@ 4.35
City clears	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	@ 2.75
City supers	@ 2.55
City fine	@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	$ @ ..
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@ ..
No. 2	2.25@2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.10@ 3.25	3.55@ 3.65
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and firm; sales, 600 bbls at $3.10@$3.25 State superfine, $3.50@$3.60; fancy, $3.60@$3.75, with $4 asked, to arrive.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Dull and without change. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 63c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover is well sustained, and shows a fair amount of business in a jobbing way. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While it has been possible to buy small lots of prime yellow on the dock at 26½c, if the buyer would guarantee their prompt removal, yet at the close there was a good deal of doubt over securing any further quantity at that price. At 27c the market was firm for prime yellow, while it would have been difficult to secure some holdings at that price. There was a slow export demand for the day, and not much of an inquiry otherwise. For good off-grade yellow, 26½c was held; most bidding was slightly under that rate, however; there were no general offerings of that class of goods for prompt delivery. From one source, however, 1,600 bbls were obtained, for deliveries to suit buyers, at 26½c. Crude, in bbls, if choice, which is scarce, would bring 24c. The mills have not varied in their views over prices. In Texas, a number of the small mills will defer closing until they use up their supplies of seed, which will lengthen their operations until about June. COCOANUT OIL is slow, and held steadily; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair demand, and at steady prices; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Oil opened, highest, and closed, $2.08; lowest, $2.05.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Trading failed to receive any benefit from the advance in grain; it was slow and generally at easier prices. Pork closed down 10c per bbl, lard 5 points, and bacon 5@7 points. Weaker hog prices had something to do with the lower prices for the products, while speculation was of a reserved character, and export demands slack. Chicago estimates receipts of hogs for to-day at 20,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 8,212 bbls pork, 8,224,081 lb lard, and 13,833,912 lb meats; same time last year, 4,057 bbls pork, 9,245,226 lb lard, and 9,314,070 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week were 6,821 bbls pork, 4,164,263 lb lard, and 12,860,479 lb meats; same time last year, 3,948 bbls pork, 8,664,555 lb lard, and 10,956,500 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—With some weakness and marked dullness at the West, there were easier prices here. Exporters were very quiet, and wants of local refiners unimportant. Cash closed at 7.05c asked; no sales. City steam was easy; sales of 100 tcs to refiners, at 6.37½@6.50c, and 100 tcs, iron-bound pks, at 7c, for export. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.05c, nominal; May at 7.05c, nominal. Refined was easier, with a few light orders from exporters; Continent was quoted at 7.35c, and South American at 7.75c. Compound lard was slow at 5.50c. At the West there was a decline of 7 points, followed by a slight reaction; May was at 6.77½@6.82½c, closing at 6.80c bid; July at 6.92½@6.95c, closing at 6.95c bid; September at 7.07@7.12½c, closing at 7.10c bid.

PORK—There was a small export business and firm prices, with 100 bbls mess taken up. The West was depressed and dull, with a decline of 22c, followed by a reaction of 12c; May was at 12.05@12.17, closing at $12.17; July at $12.35@12.47, closing at $12.47 asked; September at 12.62½@12.70, closing at 12.67½. Prices here are: For mess, 13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—The short rib dealings were light, with a decline at the West of 7 points, reacting a trifle, closing steady. May was at $6.20@$6.22½, closing at $6.20 bid; July at $6.35@$6.40, closing at $6.37@$6.40; September at $6.50@$6.55, closing at $6.52 bid.

CUTMEATS—Western meats were at easier prices, with a decline of at least ½c for green hams. City meats were slow and slightly unsettled in price. Sales of a small lot of 100 tcs clear bellies, at 7¼c; 5 bbls pickled bellies, 10 lb, at 7c. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c asked; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8⅝c for 16 to 20 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders, 5⅝c.

BEEF—Was held along to firm prices, and had moderate demand. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$15; extra mess, barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Were without much attention, while held firmly. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter prices for May delivery, while 12 lb lots are quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 47,698 head; same time last year, 48,244 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; fairly active; 10c lower; $4.60@$5.10; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,200 head; opened steady; closed 5@10c lower; $4.25@$5. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,410 head; lower; $4.40 @$4.90. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened 10c lower; $4.40@$4.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 946 head; $4.00@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; weak; 10c lower; $4.50@ $4.80. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5@$5.15. Indianapolis—Steady; $4.70@ $4.95. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6⅞c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅞@7c for pigs.

LARD OIL—There was nothing done in city, with a generally quiet market, as awaiting the freer offerings for this week. City was 4⅝c bid and 4¾c asked. Of country, sales of 75,000 lb, in lots, at 4¾@5c. Australian was nominally 5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was an unsettled market. The pressers held at 8¾c, while 8½c was the best trading price. The West offered 8¼c. Chicago was at 8¾ @9c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 25@35 points higher, following Europe, and in local covering. Have was steady at ⅜@1f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@1 pfennig gain. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.10c; September, 1,250 bags, at 14.40c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.30c, 1,250 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.40c; June, 250 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.35c; July, 250 bags at 14.45c, 750 bags at 14.60c, 250 bags at 14.65c, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 500 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.50c, 1,250 bags at 14.60c; March, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 8,750 bags; 250 bags September exchanged for 250 bags December, even; total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.45@14.55	.. @..
February	14.45@14.55	.. @..
March	14.45@14.50	.. @..
April	@..	.. @..
May	14.35@14.40	15.35@15.45
June	14.30@14.35	15.35@15.45
July	14.70@14.75	15.20@15.25
August	14.90@14.95	14.85@14.95
September	14.60@14.65	14.65@14.70
October	14.60@14.70	14.35@14.40
November	14.55@14.65	14.10@14.20
December	14.55@14.60	13.95@14.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	206,137
Arrivals—Steamship Gregory (Ceara)	1,130
Total	207,267
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	2,651
Total stock in New-York to-day	204,616
Total stock in Baltimore	19,706
Arrivals	....
Total	19,706
Deliveries Saturday	1,594—33,555
Total stock in New-Orleans	35,149
Arrivals	....
Total	35,149
Deliveries Saturday	1,594—33,555
Total stock in other ports	....
Total	53,147
Total stock in United States	257,763
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 27	75,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 27	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 27	78,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17	22,000
Total	453,763
Same time 1894	459,626

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. below No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Dovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n'n	18¼@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26¼		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, but closed steady at 2 points decline to 2 points advance, with trading chiefly on local account. Liverpool was a shade lower, and port receipts fair. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 87 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	Nominal.	..	..	....
May	6.86@6.87	6.88	6.84	1,000
June	6.78@6.79	6.79	6.72	17,200
July	6.82@6.84	6.83	6.77	13,900
August	6.86@6.87	6.88	6.81	65,300
September	6.89@6.90	6.90	6.83	12,600
October	6.94@6.95	6.96	6.89	25,100
November	6.98@7.00	7.00	6.92	13,900
December	7.03@7.05	7.04	6.98	8,700
January	7.09@7.10	7.10	7.03	13,000
February	7.15@7.16	..	..	....
March	7.20@7.22	..	..	....
Total				170,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	697	288	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	5037	2896	..	..	..	..
Mobile	11	434	..	..	..	..
Savannah	525	1134	..	..	..	..
Charleston	211	293	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	58	49	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	395	922	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	..	..	..	..
New-York	....	603	..	..	..	..
Boston	1405	1085	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	790	1226	..	..	..	..
West Point	318	370	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9447	9360	..	..	..	..
This day last week	6384	17698	11569	8527	11106	11949
This day last year	3935	7851	5789	3452	4165	5214

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand has not been active, with offerings moderate and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	20@22	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Desirable stock in demand, with prices strong and supplies light.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5⅝@6⅛	Do, head	$1.00@$1.10
Head	6⅛@6⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 531 bags centrifugals, 96° test at 3c; 7,335 bags do, 95° test at 2¹⁵⁄₁₆c, cost and freight; 4,820 bags do at 2 7-32c, cost and freight; 1,175 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2c, cost and freight, and 770 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1 27-32c, cost and freight. Refined 1-16c higher and more active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅝ @4 13-16
Coarse powdered	4¼ @4 7-16
Granulated	4 @4 3-16
Cutloaf	4⅝ @4 13-16
Crushed	4⅝ @4 13-16
Powdered	4¼ @4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅛ @4 5-16
Fine granulated	4 @4 3-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅛ @4 5-16
Con. granulated	4¼ @4 7-16
Cubes	4¼ @4 7-16
XXXX powdered	4¼ @4 7-16
Mold A	4¼ @4 7-16
Diamond A	4 @4 3-16
Confectioners' A	3⅞ @4 1-16
Columbia A	3¾ @3 15-16
Windsor	3¾ @3 15-16
Ridgewood	3¾ @3 15-16
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 6	3 9-16@3¾
No. 7	3⅜ @3 11-16
No. 8	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 9	3 3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 10	3 5-16@3½
No. 11	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 12	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 13 (net)	3 1-16@..
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The steamer Victoria just in from Mediterranean ports, brought 6,951 bags of beans. Another steamer, with 5,600 bags, is due this week. The movement in imported stock is light, and there is a weak, uncertain tone to values; outside quotations reached only in a small way from store. Market for domestic beans is also very slow, and values are still declining. Fancy marrow have a few jobbing sales at $2.60, but exporters have bought for less. A car of choice Canadian medium sold at $1.95, and $2.05 has been shaded on pea. Best lots of red kidney are offering at $1.90@$1.95. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.55@$2.60; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, 1.95@2; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.40; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@ $1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.90; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—Fair offerings of stock, but buyers are slow and only a light trade is passing. For fancy creamery 19c still is asked, but all grades are freely offered.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	19 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	19 @..
Creamery, firsts	17 @17½
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	13 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	18½@15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@9
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @..

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @14
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14½
Factory	7 @9

CHEESE—Exporters continue to inquire for choice large new full cream, and the feeling is steady at 8c, while the light grades and small sizes are neglected and weak. Fine old cheese moderately active and steady.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8 @..
State full cream, large, white, choice	8 @8
State full cream, fair to prime	6 @7½
State full cream, small, choice	8 @..
State full cream, small, com. to good	6 @7¾
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6 @6¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3 @4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@2½
State full skims	1 @1¼

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, large, Sept., col., f'cy	11 @11¼
State full cream, large, Sept., white, f'cy	10¼@11
State full cream, large, choice	9¾@10
State full cream, large, com. to fair	6 @8
State full cream, large, good to prime	8½@9
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11 @11½
State full cream, small, com. to prime	7 @10½
State part skims, small	3 @7
State part skims, large	2 @6

EGGS—Liberal receipts, but all choice stock is firm, with the demand fair, partly speculative.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12¾@13
Duck	16 @20
Goose	25 @30

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples in light supply, fair demand, and firm. Charleston strawberries and best grades of Florida stock in light supply and firm; poor qualities from Florida dragging. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, Ben, $3.50@ $5; do, russet, $2.50@$3; do, common, $2@ $2.50. Strawberries, Charleston, per quart, 40@60c; do, Florida, 15@25c; do, North Carolina, 25@30c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—The market for evaporated apples is very slow and shows concession. A car of choice fruit sold at 6¾c; sun-dried easy; chops inquired for; cores and skins steady. All kinds of small fruits are dragging at weak prices. No further change in California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7½@8c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6¼c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 20@21c. Cherries, 12c. Blackberries, 4¾@5c. Plums, State, 4½@5c. Apricots, 6@9¼c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@ 10c.

GAME—Fresh snipe and plover are in moderate supply and prime, sound birds steady. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$1.75; sand snipe, 30c; golden plover, $1.75@$2; grass plover, 50c@$1; wild ducks, as to kind, per pair, 20c@$1.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were 7 cars. Trade very slow and prices are lower and weak, especially for weighing stock. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c @$1; fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, 5@5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.25; pigeons, 25@30c.

DRESSED—Early sales of fresh fowls were at sustained prices, best lots reaching 10½c, but trade fell off and stock came in freely later, the market falling to 10c, without a clearance. Other poultry unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 10@ 14c; fowls, 10c; old cocks, 7c; ducks, Western, 8@12½c; do, Long Island, young, 30 @35c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 30 @40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. We quote for frozen turkeys, 13@15c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes quiet, and without change. Asparagus in large supply and lower. Old onions dull. Cabbages, beets, and squash in very moderate supply. Peas largely under choice.

Asparagus, per dozen	$1.50@$3.50
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 2.75
Cabbage, domestic, per bbl	6.00@ 7.00
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, old red	50@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.50@ ..
Radishes, per bbl	50@ 1.50
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per tarrier	4.00@ 6.00
Kale, per bbl	60@ 90
Peas, Florida, per crate	50@ 1.00
Peas, Charleston, basket	1.75@ 2.25
Peas, Savannah, basket	1.00@ 1.50
Peas, Savannah, crate	75@ 1.25
String beans, green, orate	75@ 1.50
String beans, wax, crate	1.00@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Jersey, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.00@ 2.25
Canada, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 100-lb sack	2.25@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm under moderate receipts. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover-mixed, 55@60c. Clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 40@60c. Oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Crop reports are favorable, but the local demand runs slow, with prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @ 6
State N. Y., crop 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Demand continues fairly active, while supplies are light and full prices ruling.

| Dry

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increased Activity and Higher Prices for the General List.

INDUSTRIALS SHOW MARKED STRENGTH

Favorable News from the Crop Growing Districts—Satisfactory Railway Returns—A Former Bear's Views.

MONDAY—P. M.

Nothing occurred to-day to change the prevailing bullish sentiment. On the contrary, several things point to its continuance and growth. Rain has fallen in the grain-growing districts in good volume, and the crops have been benefited by it. As every one concedes that bountiful crops this year are a prerequisite to permanently better times, no more satisfactory news could have been received. Mr. W. B. Wheeler, the most successful operator on the bear side that Wall Street has had for many years, is back from a three months' trip in Europe, and he is quoted as saying, in reply to a question about the market:

I don't know yet. Wait a few days until I get my bearings. Quite a number of stocks, the Grangers, for instance, are about where they were when I went away. They probably do not look as high to me as if I had been watching them go up. The rise in the industrials is all right. It reflects the increased profits of the companies. I think the sentiment abroad toward Americans is better than it has been supposed here. They seem to think more of us than we think of ourselves. There was quite a little nibbling at Americans in Paris. If it had not been for the mining boom, there would have been more buying of our securities, but there is some buying as it is. They are not thinking about the next week, but next year. It is buying on a broad view for the future.

Mr. Wheeler is a very clear-headed man, and he has a larger following than almost any other individual in the Street. Traders working for a reaction looked to him to help them in their operations on his return, and his cheerful conversation consequently was a disappointment to them. A large part of the covering in the afternoon was due to his sentiments, quoted above.

Several important companies made returns of March earnings to-day, and they were better than was expected. St. Paul's loss in net for the month was only $28,000, a much better exhibit than had been looked for. Burlington's decrease in net is $244,000, but every one knows that the company is going through a bad period, and that its returns must show decreases until a new crop is harvested. Canadian Pacific's loss is $25,000, a small amount for so large a system. Big Four gained $35,000 in the month. On the whole, therefore, the returns for the month, which are now practically all in, are not discouraging. Business is improving steadily, and stocks are being bought, not on the existing conditions of the property to-day, but on what they promise to be in the near future.

The volume of trading continued large; in fact, the transactions footed up only 5,000 shares less than on April 18, the heaviest day of the year. There was some weakness at the opening, in the absence of orders from London, but at the recession there were plenty of buyers, and for the remainder of the day the market was strong. The industrials were active, particularly Sugar, Distillers, Chicago Gas, and Leather, which was a characteristic movement in Tobacco, which broke from 105¼ to 101¾, but recovered promptly to 104, closing at 104½, a net loss of ½. The Leather stocks closed within a fraction of their best prices, the common at a gain of 2⅝ and the preferred one of 3¼ points. It was rumored that the accumulated dividends of 15 per cent. on the preferred are to be paid in scrip and cash in June or July. Sugar closed at 110, its top price in the present upward movement. The price of refined sugar was advanced. Chicago Gas advanced a point on prospects of favorable legislation by the Illinois Legislature. The final assessment of $1 a share on Distilling and Cattle Feeding was paid to-day, and the stock sold up to 19⅝, but reacted to 19¼, and closed at 19½, a net gain of ½. The strength was due to a belief that the differences with the independent distillers are on the point of settlement, but the rumor was denied by those who are in a position to know.

The coal stocks, aside from Reading, were not active. Reading was largely traded in, (39,425 shares,) and it advanced to 16⅜, closing at 16⅜, a net gain of ⅝, the other coalers were also fractionally higher. There were no developments regarding the differences in the trade. The Grangers, after the early weakness, were all strong, and closed fractionally higher. The low-priced specialties were also strong. At the close the market was fairly active and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but no increased demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper in moderate demand. The supply was fairly good, and included some choice names. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@4¾ for four months' single names of choice character, 5@5½ for the same six months to run, 6 and upward for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $65,768,053, and the balances were $4,443,154. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $493,653.

Money in London, on call, ½@⅝ per cent., closing at ⅝ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c/70c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛c premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10c premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅛@67c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$31,478,476
Imports for the same period..... 15,179,419

Net exports	$16,299,057
Net exports to date, 1894	12,669,436
Net exports to date, 1893	45,999,654
Net exports to date, 1892	14,241,784

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. pf	1⅛
Bay State Gas	⅛
Chicago Gas	1
Col. & Hocking con	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson	⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	⅞
Lake Shore	⅝
Pullman Car	2½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	2½
United States Leather	2⅝
United States Leather pf	3⅛

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande pf	1⅛
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all pd	1½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	182½
Fourteenth Street	170
Gallatin National	300
Metropolitan	2½
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	168
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	40½	41½	100
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	27¼	28	1,635
American Cotton Oil pf	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	76¾	77	9
*American Sugar Refining	109¾	110	108¾	110	109¾	110	35,620
*American Sugar Refining pf	98¾	100	98¾	100	99¾	99⅞	1,015
American Tel. & Cable Co	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92	93½	100
*American Tobacco	105	105¼	101¾	104½	104¼	104½	11,385
American Tobacco pf	111	111	111	111	111	115	180
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	5¾	2,625
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	100
Baltimore & Ohio	56½	56¼	56⅛	56½	56½	57	135
*Bay State Gas	22	22½	21⅞	22	21¾	22½	1,345
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	60	60	60	60		62	20
Canada Southern	52¼	52⅝	52⅛	52½	52¾	53	1,515
Canadian Pacific	46	46	46	46	46	46¾	10
Central Pacific	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	542
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	18⅞	19	445
Chicago Gas	73	74⅜	72⅜	74	73⅝	74	22,450
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	97⅝	96¾	97½	97¼	97¾	8,785
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	74½	74¾	7,878
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41	41½	550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62⅛	62½	62⅞	11,285
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117½	118	117½	118	117¾	118¼	330
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66¼	67½	66¼	66⅞	66⅞	67⅛	5,077
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	7	7½	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26¾	118
Consolidated Gas Company	139½	139¾	139	139	139	139½	1,051
Delaware & Hudson	128	128⅝	128	128¼	128	128¼	2,388
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅜	160	159⅜	159⅞	159⅜	160	2,700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	42½	43¼	500
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	200
Dist. & C. F., 2d in. pd	18½	18½	18½	18½			250
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19½	19⅜	19½	32,825
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13	13	13	13	12	13	100
Flint & Père Marquette	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	15	50
General Electric	33¾	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	33¼	33⅝	5,050
Illinois Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	91	93	100
Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	26½	27	6
Laclede Gas	28	28½	28	28⅛	28	28½	300
Laclede Gas pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	84	86	100
Lake Erie & Western	20	20½	20	20½	20½	20⅝	1,338
Lake Erie & Western pf	77	77	77	77	77	78	350
Lake Shore	143	143½	142⅜	143¼	143	143½	510
Long Island	84	84	84	84	83½	84½	170
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11½	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	2,475
Louisville & Nashville	55½	56	55½	56	55⅞	56	2,304
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8	308
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27¼	27¼	27⅜	1,853
Manhattan Consolidated	119¼	119¼	119	119¼	119	119¼	925
Mexican Central	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	10	200
Mexican National certs	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	700
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100	100½	100¼	100½	300
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	56	56	56	56			5
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	50½	100
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝	4,605
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	2,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32¼	32½	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	3,920
*National Lead Company	34¼	35½	34¼	34⅝	34⅝	34¾	7,830
*National Lead Company pf	88¾	89	88¾	89	88½	89	936
National Linseed Oil	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24	100
National Starch	9	9½	9	9½	9¾	9⅞	200
New-Jersey Central	94½	95⅝	94¾	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	4,565
New-York Central	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅛	99	1,500
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	39⅜	40	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅞	1,500
New-York, L. E. & Western	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	1,075
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜	12¾	335
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜	37	180
Norfolk & Western	4	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	670
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	1,455
Northern Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	990
Northern Pacific pf	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20¾	21¼	2,480
Ohio Southern	19	19	19	19	18½	20	100
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	900
Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23	23½	22¾	23⅛	1,593
Peoria & Eastern	4	4	4	4	3½	5	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	605
Philadelphia & Reading	15⅝	16¾	15⅝	16⅜	16½	16⅝	39,425
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	29	30	100
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	48	49	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	170½	173	170½	173	170	172½	1,617
Quicksilver pf	19	19	19	19	19	20	100
Rio Grande Western pf	43	43	43	43	41	43	20
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾	325
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	13	975
St. Paul & Duluth	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	28	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35¾	33¾	35¾	35¾	36	1,400
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	112	112	112	111¾	113	150
Southern Pacific	17¾	18	17⅝	18	17½	18	580
Southern Railway	13⅜	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	4,799
Southern Railway pf	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36⅝	36¾	1,203
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22	22⅞	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	1,400
Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10½	10⅝	1,410
Texas Pacific Land Tr	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9	9½	317
Union Pacific	13	13	13	13	13	13½	200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛	6½	1,600
United States Cordage	6¾	7½	6¾	7⅛	7	7¼	3,605
United States Cordage pf	11⅜	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	10¾	11	2,302
United States Cordage gtd	19	19½	19	19½	18½	19	830
United States Rubber	41⅜	41⅜	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	41	2,207
United States Rubber pf	94	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	807
*United States Leather	18	19¾	17⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	23,455
*United States Leather pf	87	89	86¼	88⅞	88¾	89	6,375
Wabash pf	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	1,885
Western Union Telegraph	89½	89⅝	89½	89¼	89¼	89¾	1,960
*Western Union Beef	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11⅜	70
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13½	12⅜	13½	13½	13⅝	3,745
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	43½	44	20

Total sales..... 319,992
*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.11	.10	.11	.09	.11	3,000

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	25,000	37	
	5,000	27½	
	1,000	37⅝	
	4,000	38	
	1,000	37½	
	5,000	38½	
Atch, Top & S F	24,000	73⅛	
	19,000	73	
	10,000	73⅛	
	8,000	73	
	10,000	73	
	9,000	72⅞	
	9,000s3	73½	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	20,000	22	
	5,000	21⅞	
	20,000	22	
	13,000	21⅞	
	15,000	22	
	500	21⅝	
	500	21¾	
	8,000	21¾	
Austin & N W 1st	10,000	84¼	
Balt & Chio S W 1st Ing. Ser B	6,000	18	
Bur, C R & N 1st	2,000	107	
Collat Trust 5s	2,000	89⅜	
	3,000	98½	
Canada So 2d	5,000	103½	
Cent of N J G M 5s	12,000	112⅞	
	22,000	113	
Registered	12,000s3	111⅜	
	9,000	111⅞	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	7,000	109	
	5,000	108½	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	1,000	74¾	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	126¼	
	9,000	126¼	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	2,000	88¾	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	10,000	100⅜	
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	6,000	101	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	25,000	46½	
	8,000	46¼	
	30,000	46⅛	
	5,000	46⅜	
	4,000	46½	
Cons 7s	1,000	139	
	1,000	139½	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	30,000	90	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	220,000	102¼	
	5,000	102⅜	
	1,000	102¼	
	4,000	102½	
Registered	5,000	102	
C, St P, M & O Cons	2,000	125⅞	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	2,000	102¾	
Colorado Midland 4s	2,000	24	
Comstock Tunnel 1st Inc 4s Stamped	2,000	13½	
	3,000	14	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	5,000	92	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	10,000	80½	
	7,000	80	
	32,000s3	80	
	5,000	80¼	
	15,000	81	
	3,000	81¼	
	7,000	81½	
	20,000	81½	
Denver & Rio G 4s	3,000	85	

Chi, Bur & Q Conv 5s	1,000	100¾	
	5,000	100½	
Dul, So S & Atl 5s	1,000	95	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	1,000	112¾	
E Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000	106½	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	13,000	106⅝	
	2,000	106¾	
Flint & P M 5s	5,000	93½	
	1,000	85	
G B, W & St P Inc	1,000	6	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000	65¾	
	7,000	64¾	
H & Tex Cen Con 6s	5,000	101	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	10,000	85	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	89¾	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	3,000	70¼	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	6,000	95	
	5,000	95¼	
	1,000	95¼	
L S & M So 2d Reg	5,000	122¾	
Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	1,000	35	
Louis & Nash Cons	1,000	107½	
Lo, N A & Chi G M	7,000	74	
	5,000	74½	
	10,000	74	
Mahoning Coal 5s	1,000	114	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	8,000	71	
	3,000	71¼	
Mil, L S & W 1st	1,000	130¾	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s	5,000	106½	
	1,000	106	
Chi & Pac W 5s	1,000	112½	
So Minn Div	7,000	117	
Mil & St Paul Cons	5,000	127	
Mil & St P 1st 8s	20,000	112	
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extension	2,000	115	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	17,000	85	
	4,000s20F	84⅞	
	4,000	85	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	41,000	58½	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	80	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	1,000	87⅛	
Missouri Pac 3d	4,000	108¼	
Morris & E Con, Gtd	5,000	140¾	
	5,000	140¼	
Nash, C & St L Con	1,000	99½	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	5,000	102	
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol	4,000	65	
D M & Co Certs Stamped	1,000	65¾	
	5,000	66	
Funded 5s, Coup			
D M & Co Eng Certs Stamped	3,000	64	
N Y & N E 1st 7s	5,000	115⅞	
N Y & Putnam 1st	1,000	102¾	
Nor Pac 1st, Coup	1,000	117	

N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	6,000	112	
	2,000	111¾	
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s	1,000b3	90	
Nor Pac 1st Reg	50,000	116½	
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	10,000	93½	
	10,000	93	
	15,000	93½	
	20,000	93¾	
	5,000	93½	
Nor Pac 3d, Coup	3,000	65	
Nor Pac Cons 5s	5,000	35¼	
	3,000	35⅜	
	32,000	35½	
	10,000	35⅜	
	35,000	35¼	
	5,000	35½	
	8,000	35⅝	
	10,000b3	35½	
	5,000b3	35½	
	8,000	35½	
	37,000	35¾	
	18,000	36	
	12,000	36¼	
Trust Receipts	25,000	35¼	
	21,000	35½	
	10,000	35¼	
	3,000	35¾	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes	1,000	84½	
	5,000	84½	
	20,000	84⅝	
	15,000	84½	
	2,000	85	
	5,000	84⅞	
	23,000	85	
Nor Pac Term 1st	10,000	101½	
	2,000	101¾	
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	95	
	5,000	95¼	
	1,000	95	
	6,000	94¾	
	3,000	95	
	5,000	94¼	
Ohio Southern G M 4s	25,000	52	
	1,000	52¼	
	4,000	52⅝	
	8,000	52½	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	2,000	50½	
	21,000	50	
	3,000	49½	
	4,000	49¾	
	5,000	49¾	
	1,000	50	
Ore S L & U N Con	5,000	42	
	2,000	41½	
	15,000	42	
	5,000	42¼	
	10,000	42¾	
	60,000	43	
Ore S L & Utan N Collat Trust 5s	10,000	32	
Peo & Eastern Inc	10,000	18	
Peo & Eastern 1st	12,000	77	
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc	15,000	31	
	5,000	31¼	
2d Pf Inc	45,000	18	
	30,000	18⅜	
	10,000	18½	
	10,000	18⅝	
	5,000	18¾	
	5,000	18⅜	
	30,000	18¾	
3d Pf Inc	6,000	13⅜	
	5,000	13½	
Phil & Read Defd Inc	3,000	8¾	
	17,000	8¾	
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts	5,000	67¾	
Rio Grande W 1st	1,000	72	
	10,000s20F	71⅝	

Pitts & W 1st 4s	19,000	80¾	
St J & Gr I Inc	10,000	8¾	
St L & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & T 1st	1,000	101¼	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	10,000	79	
St L & Iron Mt Ark Branch 1st	16,000	103½	
St L & San Fr 2d Class A	2,000	115	
St L & S F Trust 5s	1,000	76	
St L & S F Con 4s	5,000	52¾	
St L S W 1st	3,000	73¼	
	7,000	73½	
St L S W 2d Inc	1,000	28⅞	
	10,000	29	
	10,000	28⅞	
St P, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s	8,000	86	
San An & Ar P 4s	2,000	61¾	
	2,000	61½	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	7,000	102¾	
So Ry 1st 5s	6,000	90¼	
	2,000	90¼	
	1,000	90¼	
	20,000	90¼	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	6,000	90	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	9,000	27¼	
	9,000	27¾	
	20,000	27½	
	10,000	27¾	
	20,000	27½	
	10,000	27¾	
	27,000	27⅞	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	63	
Union Elev 1st 6s	1,000	99½	
	2,000	98¾	
U P Ext S F 5s	2,000	92⅜	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	118,000	37¼	
	20,000	37⅝	
	10,000	37¼	
	10,000	37	
	5,000	37⅜	
	10,000	38	
U P, Lin & Col 1st	6,000s20F	24½	
	2,000	35	
U S Cordage Co 1st	3,000	53½	
	74,300	54	
	15,000	54½	
	10,000	54¾	
	16,000	54	
	10,000	54½	
	20,000	54¼	
	24,000	54	
	4,000	54⅜	
	5,000	55	
U S Leather Co 6s	10,000	144½	
Virginia Mid G M	2,000	97½	
Wabash 1st 5s	12,000	106¾	
	3,000	106⅞	
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	1,000	71½	
	11,000	71¼	
	2,000	71	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	20,000	25½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	9,000	105	
	5,000	105¼	
Registered	21,000	105	
W N Y & Penn 1st	1,000	106½	
Wis Cen Co 1st	8,000	56	
Trust Receipts	13,000	55	

Total sales..... $2,550,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in whi ch there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	147
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	9	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Brunswick Company	1¾	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Chicago & Alton	140	151
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	97	98
Chi. & Northwestern pf	141	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	158
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	65	..
Commercial Cable	143	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14¼
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	32	..
Det. Gas	22½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28½	29½
Minnesota Iron	46	50
Mobile & Ohio	18½	19
National Starch 1st pf	46	..
National Starch 2d pf	26	35
New Central Coal	7	10
New-York & New-Haven	200	203
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	14⅜	15¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65½	68¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	30¼
N. Y. Lake E. & Western pf	24½	25
Norfolk Southern	61½	..
Norfolk & Western pf	15⅝	16
Ontario Mining	10	13
Oregon Improvement	11	12½
Oregon R. & N.	18	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
P., C. & St. L.	17¼	18
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi	157	160
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3¼	4
Rens. & Saratoga	180	185

	Bid.	Asked.
Rio Grande Western	16	17
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	114¾
St. Louis Southwestern	93	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	1⅜
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	106½	109
Silver Bullion certificates	66¼	67
Southern Cotton Oil	36	46
Toledo & Ohio Central	45½	48
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1¾	2
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	2	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	12	..
*Texas Central	14	..
*Texas Central pf	35	..
United States Express	40	42
Wabash	7	7¼
Wells-Fargo Express	104	108
Wisconsin Central	4¾	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.Sug. Ref.	109	110	108¾	109⅞	20,130
Am. Tobacco	105¼	105½	101⅝	104¼	2,150
A., T. & S. F.	5⅜	5⅞	5½	5⅞	90
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FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch offices, 252 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

State, City & County Bonds BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO HOLDERS OF
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY
Guarantee Fund Notes.
Boston, April 27, 1895.
Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, the Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad will pay on and after May 1 next, at their office, No. 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., Coupons No. 13, maturing on that date, on Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co.
ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
J. C. WILSON, } Receivers.

Storage Vaults For
OLD BOOKS,
VOUCHERS, &c.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co.
1st Mortgage Guaranteed Gold 5s.
Columbus & 9th Ave. R. R. Co.
Lexington Ave. and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 6th, 1895, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, June 7th, 1895.
ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

20 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ASSURED to small investors. Send or call for prospectus.
M. E. & J. W. DE AGUERO,
Bankers and Brokers, 49 Broadway, N. Y.

Financial.

Spokane and Palouse Railway Co.

The payments due May 1, 1895, from the Northern Pacific Receivers under the lease of November 17, 1894, will be made to the Bondholders' Committee and deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St. Upon presentation of the outstanding Trust Certificates, payment will be made of twenty-five dollars for each bond deposited, and the amount of payment will be stamped on each certificate presented.

The amount of payment will be mailed to the owner of each registered certificate.

The transfer books of the Trust Company will be closed on April 29th.

New-York, April 27, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Chairman,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DOBSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET, } Bondholders' Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFELD, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, May 1, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of administrator.)
$1,000 R'way Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class G, 8 p. c.
$10,000 R'way Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class F, 7 p. c. and 1 p. c. extra Guar.
1 sh. New-York Law Institute.
(By order of trustee.)
15 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Telep. & Tel. Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
$15,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., issue of July 27, 1893, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., issue of July 13, 1894, (Hypd.)
$25,000 Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix R'y 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, Sept., 1894, coup., (Hypd.)
Right, Title, and Interest of Guzman Blanco in and to 12,500 shs. Manoa Co., Limited, for unpaid calls and assessments.
25 shs. Edison Electric Light Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
50 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
$10,000 Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1993.
$5,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
26 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
30 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
$50,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Funded Bds., 1969, (D. M. & Sep. Certfs.)
$3,000 Lockport Gas and Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$10,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1943.
25 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
21 shs. Mambourgh Glass Co., Fostoria, Ohio.
449 shs. Fostoria Light & Power Co.
1,100 shs. Walnut Land & Coal Co.
$25,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R'y Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
23 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, April 30, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(Estate of Henry Clausen, Jr.)
180 shares Murray Hill Bank, $50 each.
10 shares Montauk Steamboat Co., $50 each.
30 shares Sebastian Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
5 shares American Brewers' Journal, $100 each.
424 shares Anderson Pressed Brick Co. $100 each.
$14,000 Bonds of the Anderson Pressed Brick Co.
796 shares Columbia Navigation and Commercial Co., $100 each.
$7,500 Bonds of the Columbia Navigation and Commercial Co.
$500 Bond of the Arion Society.
15 shares Forum Publishing Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
13 shares Lead Pipe Coupling Co., $100 each.
100 shares Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan R. R. Co., $100 each.
14,900 shares Pen Extension Mining Co. of California, $1 each.
Lists.
JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 2d day of May, 1895, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern, $493,000 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. Further particulars can be had from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Dividends.

Office of
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, April 25, 1895.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, guaranteed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, due May 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after Wednesday, May 1, 1895.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal on all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
April 30, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 3, 1895, a semi-annual dividend of 5 Per Cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books April 15, 1895. The books will reopen on May 1, 1895.
JOHN L. LAMSON, Second Vice President.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
No. 45 Wall St., New-York, April 28, 1895.
Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company on and after that date:
DALLAS AND WACO RAILWAY CO.
BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 East 42d St.
New-York, April 24, 1895.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO.,
Baltimore, April 29, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore. W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 Broadway.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1895.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA R. R. CO.—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of this company due May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after April 30 at the office of the company, Room 15, Sixth Floor Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
HENRY PARSONS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Office of Receivers of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
45 Wall St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.
NOTICE is hereby given that the coupons due May 1, 1895, of the Collateral Trust Notes of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the offices of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of New-York, pursuant to order of the Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and Eastern District of Wisconsin.
JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, April 27, 1895.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30, 1895.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 13, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividend on the above, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
Near 5th Av.
DEPOSITORY STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 23, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3) THREE PER CENT., free of all tax, payable May 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending April 30, 1895, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE, Treasurer.
New-York April 10, 1895.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, April 20, 1895.
DIVIDEND No. 113.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable May 15 to stockholders of record at close of business May 1, 1895. Transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16, 1895.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE
of the
SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, for the election of Directors and four members of the Advisory Board at Havana and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the company, No. 115 WALL ST. in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895, at 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon.
The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of April, and will open on the 15th day of May.
Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.
ANTONIO CUYAS, Jr., Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.
By order of the board.
HENRY M. McLAREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 8, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 7, and reopen on Monday, June 10 next.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 24, 1895.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
April 29, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M. Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 15, 1895. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.
N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMANIA BANK.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Lawrence Electric Co. will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 130 and 132 Pearl St., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1895, at 12 M. Transfer books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
By order of the board,
D. P. HELFRICH, Secty.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, April 24, 1895.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M., and be reopened on Friday, June 7, next. M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE PARK COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 41 Park Row, New-York, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.
GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.—Pursuant to Chapter 682, Laws of 1892, and the acts amendatory thereof, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Wednesday, the first day of May, 1895, at eleven o'clock A. M., for executing the whole of the printing and other work provided to be done by said acts for the Senate and the Assembly, including delivery, in pursuance of the provisions of said acts, for the term of two years from the first day of October, 1895. It being expressly understood that such proposals for printing shall include all printing required to be done in pursuance of said act, including paper, presswork, pressing, folding, collating, stitching, and trimming of the legislative journals, documents, bills, and all publications required to be done by said act, and the delivery of all work, as may be required by the undersigned. The proposals shall include also the prices for binding in paper covers or in cloth for all legislative printing required to be bound pursuant to said act. Proposals must be made upon blank forms pursuant to said act of 1892, which forms will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned, and no proposal or bid will be considered that does not conform to such blank forms. To every bid there shall be annexed the guaranty of one or more guarantors of sufficient ability that the person making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case within ten days after the award thereof. And to every such guaranty a certificate shall be annexed of the county judge of the county where the guarantor resides that the guarantor is a freeholder and able to make good his guaranty, together with a certified check on some State bank or national bank, or currency, to the amount of 5 per centum of the bid. Each proposition must be sealed up with the guaranty and directed on the outside, "Proposal for Public or Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them, at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. A contract will be entered into with such person or persons, or firm, as shall make the lowest offer or offers computed upon the basis of the number of sets of composition and pages printed during the preceding year, (1893,) and the number of copies called for by said Chapter 682, Laws of 1892. The right to reject any proposal or proposals where there shall appear to be collusion between the bidders, to the disadvantage of the State, and to readvertise for proposals for the same, until advantageous and satisfactory proposals shall be received, is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned, pursuant to said act. And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof for failure or non-performance, is hereby expressly reserved to the Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney-General, who will upon such annulment or abrogation of contract, or in case of failure to enter into contract with required security within the time herein specified, again advertise for proposals pursuant to said acts.—Dated Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1895.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State; JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller; THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, April 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, peas, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, salt, baking powder, blacking, shoe, blueing, canned articles, chocolate, flavoring extract, matches, mustard, oil olive, paper toilet, pickles, sauce Worcestershire, soup, spices, starch, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened May 28, 1895, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, April 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 7, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of silk cravats, electrical supplies, putty, linseed oil, valves, and pipe fittings. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers in invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

WEST POINT, N.Y., APRIL 29, 1895.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon May 29, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with such fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil as may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for—" and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR REMODELING ARMY SERVice Barracks, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., April 18th, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon SATURDAY, May 18, 1895, for remodeling the Army Service Barracks. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1895.—A public hearing will be given at Room N 8, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, 11 A. M., Wednesday, May 15, 1895, in the matter of the bridge of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company across South Shrewsbury River, at Oceanport, N. J. All interested parties are cordially invited to be present. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col., Engineers.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Young BRINDLE BULL; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to 582 5th Av.

THE SECEDERS ORGANIZE

Officers Elected by the Theosophical Society in America.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Theosophical Society in America convened this morning, Dr. J. D. Buck in the chair. The convention immediately proceeded to the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. While it was voted that the name of the organization shall be the Theosophical Society in America, the territory over which it shall extend is the Western Hemisphere. Its principal object is to form a nucleus of universal brotherhood, without any distinction whatever; its subsidiary objects, the study of religions, philosophies, and sciences. There may be territorial divisions existing for theosophical inquiry without the preliminary consent of the Executive Committee. Every member has the right to believe or disbelieve in any system of religion and philosophy, each being expected to manifest the same tolerance to others that he expects for himself.

Upon the reading and adoption of the clause which states that William Q. Judge shall be President of the Theosophical Society in America for life, with power to appoint his successor, there was a great demonstration of approval.

Following is a list of officers elected this morning: Vice President—Dr. J. D. Buck; Treasurer—E. A. Neresheimer; Executive Committee—Messrs. E. B. Page, C. A. Griscom, Dr. A. P. Buckman, T. B. Blodgett, T. R. Patterson, and Dr. Anderson. An invitation from the Washington (D. C.) branch to hold the convention there was received and placed on file.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The official quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.14	.15
Belcher	.65	.66
Best & Belcher	.82	.80
Bodie Consolidated	1.05	1.10
Bulwer	....	.10
Challar	.46	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.15	3.05
Crown Point	.62	.62
Gould & Curry	.47	.46
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.35
Mexican	.81	.81
Mono	....	.19
Ophir	1.65	1.60
Potosi	.46	.45
Savage	.30	.29
Sierra Nevada	.82	.82
Union Consolidated	.51	.50
Utah	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.38	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 29.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	1.08	1.07
Argentum	1.05	1.05
Portland	.70½	.70
Anaconda	.38	.39
Isabella	.20	.20
Union	.14¼	.14

THE REPORT FINDS FRAUD

Investigation of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKED TO ACT

On a Capital of $6,100, It Is Alleged, Liabilities of $200,000 Were Assumed—Credit Due to Mr. Shayne.

The report of the examination by the experts of James F. Pierce, State Superintendent of Insurance, into the affairs of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, of which Edward M. Knox, the hatter, is President, was made public yesterday.

The finding of the report is that the concern was fraudulently incorporated and fraudulently managed. The company pretended to have $40,000 capital, but had only $6,100, in point of fact, on which small sum it assumed liabilities of $200,000. This is the synopsis of the Superintendent's report.

Superintendent Pierce is making a special investigation with the criminal liability of the officers of the corporation in view. He said last night that he could not speak of this until his special investigation was concluded.

The report of the Superintendent has been forwarded to the Attorney General, with the recommendation that he take immediate action to forfeit the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation's charter.

The exposure of the mismanagement of the company is largely due to C. C. Shayne, the furrier, who took stock without suspecting the true condition of affairs.

The report makes interesting reading. The investigation of the books and accounts of the company was made by Experts Thomas J. McCabe and Daniel F. Gordon of Mr. Pierce's office.

The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation was a strictly mutual company and began business on April 9, 1894. Under the law the company was required to have a capital of $200,000, consisting of premiums received from at least 400 applicants, of which $40,000 should have been paid in in cash. In their report the experts say:

The corporation was found to be in possession of 405 applications for insurance, to the amount of $200,000. Each application embodied a receipt specifying the cash and note proportion of said premiums.

Duly executed capital-stock notes to the amount of $160,000 were examined and compared with the accompanying application, signed by the maker of the note. As further evidence of the cash payment, a certificate was obtained from the cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, such certificate stating that the sum of $40,000 was actually on deposit to the credit of the corporation, which certificate was attached to the report filed by the examiners. The above examination on organization was made on or about April 4, 1894. The financial condition of the corporation shows a deficiency of $53,091.20.

ASSETS.

Cash in American Exchange National Bank	$4,463.00
Outstanding premiums in course of collection	15,303.32

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid losses	$22,132.72
Unearned premiums, pro rata, on fire risks running one year	45,919.11
Unearned premiums, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year	4,805.76
Total	$72,857.59

We find as a result of this examination that the cash portion of the capital stock was never paid in by the applicants, and that gross fraud and deception were practiced alike on the examiners and the Insurance Department. This fact will be more fully shown further on in this report.

The underwriting of the corporation is done entirely by the firm of Messrs. James E. Skinner & Co., under the terms of a contract bearing date April 7, 1894, and still in force. This contract provides that the said firm, as general managers, are empowered to issue all policies, appoint all sub-agents, and to collect all moneys due or to become due for premiums. A statement of business done shall be rendered the corporation each month.

The gross premiums received by the general manager on all policies written from date of organization to March 31, 1895, exclusive of premiums on original applications, amounted to $190,614.17. The gross cancellations for the same period were $66,266.86, leaving $124,347.31, accounted for in the following manner:

Commissions	$35,101.52
Reinsurance

WALL PAPER TRUST FIGHT

Lawyer Boardman's Vigorous Attack on the National Company.

ITS ACTION AGAINST R. E. HOBBS

An Effort to Prevent His Going into the Business on His Own Account—The Sale of His Father's Factory.

A. B. Boardman paid his compliments in vigorous fashion yesterday to the Wall Paper Trust.

He appeared before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court to argue for the dissolution of a temporary injunction obtained recently by the National Wall Paper Company against Robert E. Hobbs. The company alleged that Mr. Hobbs and his father had sold their wall-paper factory, in Brooklyn, to the trust under an agreement that they would not go into the manufacture or sale of wall paper on their own account during the existence of the National Company.

Mr. Untermyer, of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshal, who appeared for the Wall Paper Company, to ask that the temporary injunction be made permanent, said that, notwithstanding the agreement made by young Mr. Hobbs, who was a manager in one of the company's factories, he had some time ago started an independent factory of his own. Mr. Hobbs also, said Mr. Untermyer, made tracings of the company's patterns, intending to use them for his own business, and had removed some machinery.

The National Company went into court early this month, and had Mr. Hobbs restrained from going ahead with his business, and it was this restraining order that Mr. Untermyer asked the court to make permanent, alleging that Mr. Hobbs was acting in violation of the rights of the company.

As soon as Mr. Untermyer had finished, Mr. Boardman jumped up and said:

"This is the most impudent application that was ever made in a court of justice. It is an effort to drag the law of the State in the dirt beyond anything that I have ever heard. The Hobbs were manufacturers of wall paper in Brooklyn. They had a capital of about $125,000, and their profits for the year before they entered this combination were $46,000. A Mr. Maxwell conceived the idea of combining the interests of all the wall-paper concerns in one trust, and with this idea in view they consulted such experts on breaking the laws as Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Dodd of the Standard Oil Company.

"They concluded that they would not sign one paper, but that there would be separate contracts between one another, and, of course, if there was an application at any time to the court concerning the separate contracts, that showed nothing, as they thought, of a combination, could be used to hoodwink the Judge. They gave the value of the business in debenture stock to the owners of the different factories, said they owned the real estate at a fair value, and issued to each one in the trust common stock for sixteen times the profit made by them the previous year.

"A more complete system for coralling the wall paper business of the country was never heard of. They raised the prices, cut off all the jobbers and middlemen, said they would not sell to retailers who bought from any one outside the trust, and promised to retailers that if they would make a contract to buy from them exclusively they would allow a rebate of 30 per cent. There were immense profits made, but notwithstanding this they reduced wages, and closed more than half the factories. How my friend can have the effrontery to come into a court and defend such a rotten trust is more than I can imagine.

"Now, Mr. Hobbs, at the time of the sale of the factory by his father to the trust, was a mere boy. He was a partner only in the sense that he got part of the profits. He was told to sign, and he signed. So little importance did the trust attach to the value of the 130 shares of the common stock that he attaches the certificate to his affidavit as an exhibit."

"Does he attach the $400,000 that he got?" put in Mr. Untermeyer, sarcastically.

Mr. Boardman made no answer.

Mr. Untermeyer denied the statements of Mr. Boardman. He said that there had never been an attempt to control the wall-paper interests. They had gotten together about 90 per cent. of the trade, but the object was in raising prices, and not in order to lessen the cost of production and reduce prices. He said that, while it was true that they had closed some of the factories, they had built one that had 40 per cent. greater capacity than all those closed.

Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

SUPPORTS HER YOUNG HUSBAND.

Mrs. Marco Allowed Him About $2 Last Week.

Mrs. Cornelius Marco demonstrated yesterday that supporting a young husband is not such an expensive affair as some people imagine, provided there is proper management.

Cornelius Marco, who passed his twenty-sixth birthday only a few months ago, was formerly a haberdasher on upper Broadway. He failed in business, and then married the present Mrs. Marco, who has passed her seventieth year, and is worth $250,000. Mr. and Mrs. Marco now live in comfort, ease, and happiness at the Hotel Brunswick.

One of Mr. Marco's old creditors holds an unsatisfied judgment for $248, and Jacob Marks, the attorney in the case, yesterday examined Mrs. Marco as a witness in supplementary proceedings in the City Court.

Mrs. Marco was richly dressed when she appeared for examination. She said by way of introduction that it was very disagreeable to go out in such bad weather. She also declared that a number of the questions put to her by counsel were "rude and impudent."

"Do you support your husband?" Mr. Marks asked her.

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Marco. But she did not make any settlement on him and gave him no money at the time of the marriage. She added that she pays for his board and his clothes, but does not make him a weekly allowance.

"How much money did you give him for the week ending March 27?"

"Let me see," said Mrs. Marco. After gazing intently at the floor for about five minutes, she said: "Perhaps a couple of dollars or so. I do not remember exactly."

"Did your husband pay the expenses of your wedding trip?"

Mrs. Marco opened her fan and used it vigorously, and then replied: "No, he didn't."

"Have you supported your husband since his marriage?"

"I have."

"What jewelry has your husband?"

"He wears a watch that was the property of my son, who is now dead, and a diamond ring belonging to me. Mr. Marco had no jewelry when we were married, because his creditors took everything he had. I did not give the jewelry to him."

She denied that she had ever said that she was worth $3,000,000.

The hearing was then adjourned.

NOT ENOUGH FOR DAMAGES.

The Verdict in Miss Brown's Suit Against J. S. Foster Set Aside.

Nellie F. Brown, a nurse, brought an action in the Supreme Court before Justice Beekman last week against John S. Foster, President of the Forty-second Street Railroad, in which she sought to recover $15,000 damages for injuries she received by falling on the ice in front of his house, at 54 Irving Place.

The evidence in the case was to the effect that a servant, named Gallagher, had washed off the steps and the pavement, and that ice had thus accumulated, on which the plaintiff fell. Gallagher was alleged to be the servant of Mr. Foster, but on the trial Mrs. Foster swore that Gallagher was her servant, as she kept the household in Irving Place. It was shown that Miss Brown had sustained a fracture of the ankle, and that her doctor's bill was $108.

The jury, after being out some hours, awarded the plaintiff the amount of her doctor's bill as damages. Her attorney, Matthew Ennis, at once asked that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that it was insufficient, and yesterday Justice Beekman made an order setting aside the verdict.

Justice Beekman said that it was to be supposed that the jury had found on all issues, and that if it had done so, it had not given the plaintiff any damages for her suffering and injuries. He said the evidence that she had fallen and that she had been injured was uncontradicted. The delicate question was whether Gallagher was the servant of the defendant. "It is extremely doubtful," said the judge, "if the plaintiff is ever able to recover a verdict, unless the jury find that Mr. and Mrs. Foster perjured themselves in regard to the employment of the servant."

DO NOT LIKE THE RESTRICTION.

Mrs. Sophia Williams's Heirs Want to be at Liberty to Marry Christians.

Whether a person may discriminate in his will against the intermarriage of his progeny with persons of certain religious creeds is a question that will be passed upon by the courts in the case of Mrs. Sophia Williams.

Mrs. Williams was an orthodox Jewess. She died on Oct. 15, 1893, leaving considerable property, a house at 16 Baxter Street among the rest. In her will she made certain bequests to her various grandchildren, but added:

"I make these bequests upon the express condition at none of my grandchildren shall intermarry with persons other than those of the Jewish faith; and, in the event of a marriage by either or any of my grandchildren with a Christian, then the portion of the bequest to such grandchild or grandchildren who shall have so married a Christian shall be void, and his or her share shall be distributed as if such grandchild or grandchildren be not living."

Two of Mrs. Williams's children, Mrs. Rachel Phillips and Mrs. Susan Altmark, have begun an action to secure the removal of their brother-in-law, Simon Bialostosky, as executor of the estate, and the appointment of a receiver, in order that there may be a partition of the estate.

Their counsel, Levy & Wandel, also desire the Supreme Court to find the clause above quoted void, as there are some of the grandchildren who do not want to be restrained from marrying outside the Jewish faith.

SUED BY SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. T. McChesney's Answer as Bondsman of ex-Treasurer Taylor.

John T. McChesney of this city has put in his defense to the suit which the State of South Dakota has begun against him to recover $350,000 from him as a surety on the bond of William W. Taylor, the Treasurer of that State, who ran off with $365,000 of the public funds.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Lawrence refused a motion to strike out part of Mr. McChesney's answer, which he puts in eight separate defenses. One defense is in the nature of a general denial, and it is then alleged that Treasurer Taylor did not make any settlement or statement with the Governor as required by the laws of the State of South Dakota, at the expiration of his first term or the beginning of his second term. Neither did he with any accounting officer of the State. It is also charged that the misappropriation of the funds occurred prior to January, 1893. Mr. McChesney then sets up that the bond upon which he is being sued was procured by fraud, in that it was not stated that the prior accounts had not been stated, audited, or settled; that it did not comply with the statute, because it was for $350,000 instead of $250,000, and is, therefore, void; and also that most of the money received and misappropriated by Taylor was received from warrants which had been issued by the officials of South Dakota, without authority of law.

Mr. McChesney was only on Taylor's bond for $50,000, there being eight other sureties, but the authorities of South Dakota insist that each bondsman is individually responsible for the entire amount of the bond.

Accused of Causing a Girl's Death.

Frank Bailley, Captain of the canalboat American, is in the Tombs charged with having caused the death of Fannie Gallagher, eleven years old, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances.

The child was drowned on June 2, 1893, while playing on a pier at the foot of East Twentieth Street, where Bailley's boat was tied up.

It is alleged that with other girls, Fannie was throwing pebbles in the water. One of them hit the stovepipe of the boat, which enraged Bailley, who set a huge dog upon the children. The dog seized the little Gallagher girl by the throat and threw her into the water. The Captain, it is asserted, made no attempt to save her, and even threatened with a pistol a man who attempted her rescue.

The prisoner refused yesterday to talk, except to say that the little girl fell in accidentally and he was unable to save her. He asked that he be not called upon to plead, as he expected to see some of his friends during the day who would secure counsel for him. The Recorder committed him to the Tombs.

Havemeyer Will Contest Settled.

The contest over the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Havemeyer, the widow of ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer, which was begun some time ago, has been compromised and settled.

When the case was called for trial yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, the announcement was made of the settlement, and the Surrogate directed that the will be admitted to probate.

Mrs. Havemeyer left an estate of about $200,000. Under the codicil to her will she disinherited her son, Charles W. Havemeyer, whom she had provided for in her will, and gave his share of her estate to his children, Julia L. and Loomis Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer, the contestant, is a resident of Philadelphia and has been ill for some time. He has not been on friendly terms with the family for some years.

Trouble over Lithograph Stock.

Alexander M. Chisholm, general manager of the American Lithograph Stone and Asbestos Company, was a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday in default of $6,000 bail.

Chisholm is charged by William M. Sanford of Brooklyn with having sold Sanford $10,000 worth of stock in the company by false representations. Sanford has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 255—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company vs. Hefley and Lewis.—In error to the Court of Milam County, State of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

No. 278—Joel Parker Whitney vs. Frank C. Taylor.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 891—The Peters vs. The United States; No. 892—The Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company vs. William H. Beck; No. 898—W. H. Clune et al. vs. The United States; No. 945—John Ansbro vs. The United States; and No. 960—Frank Moore vs. The State of Missouri.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 309—D. E. Wood et al. vs. Bach, Cory & Co.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, by a divided court.

No. 322—J. W. Todd et al. vs. The United States.—Appealed from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Counsel to file briefs within four days upon the question whether a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, when holding a preliminary examination, may be regarded as a "Court of the United States" within Section 5,406 of the Revised Statutes.

No. 908—Starling Tucker vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of William Belt, alias William Jones.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by George Kearney.—Leave given to Solicitor General Conrad to file brief in opposition thereto within three days.

No. 331—Patrick McAleer et al. vs. Alice S. Hill, executrix, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.—Dismissed, with costs, for failure to print record.

No. 314—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Francis Kearney et al.—Argument concluded by C. E. Mitchell for the appellant.

No. 316—The National Park Bank of New-York vs. Charles Remsen and William Manice, executor, &c.—Argued by Robert D. Murray for the plaintiff in error, and by William H. Ingersoll for the defendants in error.

No. 321—Marion Russell et al. vs. The Maxwell Land Grant Company.—Submitted by Ira W. Buell for the plaintiffs in error, and by Charles E. Gast and Frank Springer for the defendant in error.

No. 322—The Thorn Wire Hedge Company, appellant, vs. The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company; and No. 323—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The Thorn Wire Hedge Company.—Argument commenced by George C. Fry for the Thorn Wire Hedge Company.

The day call for Tuesday, April 30, will be as follows: Nos. 322, (and 323,) 324, 325, 327, 330, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

139—United States vs. Burr and Hardwick. 143—Hawkins vs. steamship Palmer. 140—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Wood. 138—United States vs. Harden. 144—Calderon vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 146—Wuppermann vs. steamship Carib Prince. 147—Cadenas vs. same. 148—Middleton vs. same. 149—Gillespie vs. same. 150—Riker vs. steamship Elberon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—3—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Solomon vs. Gurvin Machine Company. 28—Haworth vs. Stark. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 31—Muller vs. Bertholon. 29—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Berenter. 15—Reminder Lock Company and Water Overflow Preventive Company vs. Adler. 4—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 5—National Machine Company vs. Brewster. 6—Hunt vs. Macdonald. 7—Hummel vs. Guggenheimer. 8—Huber vs. same. 9—Beyer vs. same. 10—Alder vs. same. 11—Reichenbach vs. same. 12—Goldy vs. same. 13—Thompson & Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 16—Collins vs. Gleason. 18—Dick vs. Henry. 19—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finley Brothers. 20—Hoff vs. Tarrant Company. 21—City of Carlsbach vs. Kutnow. 28—Watson vs. Murry. 24—McKay & Gloucester Sewing Machine Company vs. Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. 26—Noonan vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 4—Shew & Parker vs. Sperry. 5—Smith vs. Sargent Manufacturing Company. 6—Moore vs. Steljes. 7—Lee vs. Electric Typographic Company. 8—White vs. Fisher.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People vs. Shea.—Motion to Postpone.—John T. Norton for motion, George Raines opposed.—Court directed appeal to be argued during week commencing May 27 viz.: May 30, appellant to serve briefs three days before the argument.

Alfred Johnson vs. Steam Gauge and Lantern Company, appellant.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant, Walter S. Hubbell for respondent.

Miles O'Brien and another, as executors of the Madison Square Bank, appellants, vs. Hugh J. Grant, as receiver, &c., of the St. Nicholas Bank.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellants, William Allen Butler for respondents.

The calendar for to-day is: Nos. 214, 228, 201, 928, 147, 213, 11, 241, with an unfinished case on.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Louis vs. Bailey. 2—Nichols vs. Broadwell.

Class II.—3—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood Working Co. 4—Rogers vs. Maguire. 5—Wiley vs. Goodsall.

Class III.—6—Sumner vs. Just. 7—Seely vs. Brown.

Class IV.—8—Lynds vs. Stuart.

Class VII.—9—Ferro vs. Rosswog. 10—Munroe vs. Hempstead. 11—Stirn vs. Schoenherr.

Class VIII.—12—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 13—Louis vs. Bailey. 14—Matter of New-York Medical Missionary Society. 15—Matter of Journal of Commerce. 16—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Co. 17—Yran vs. Wood. 18—Huffington vs. Farrin. 19—Plant vs. Newman. 20—Matter of Public Place. 21—Motley vs. Hamilton. 22—Phyfe vs. Woodruff. 23—Schneider vs. Russell. 24—Baily vs. Hornthal. 25—People &c., National Mutual Insurance Co. 26—Reeber vs. Reeber. 27—Hogan vs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co. 28—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. 29—Levilluon vs. Conner. 30—Velvin vs. Brady. 31—Matter of Police Department, (Prospect and Kelly Streets.) 32—Doran vs. Taylor. 33—Palmer vs. Marshall. 34—Wyeth vs. Stranchen. 35—Mott Iron Works vs. Knight. 36—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 37—Peck vs. Brady. 38—Matter of Southern Boulevard R. R. Co. 39—Pell vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. 40—People vs. Schooly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until May 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

14—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—William J. Valentine, Doretha Hartwig, Elizabeth M. Bunce, Herman Vogt, Franz Preuss, John Treanor, Patrick J. Kelly.

At 2 P. M.:—Rosina Blum, Christian Erdenbrecher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 12 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1052—James C. Cunningham. 1053—Fredericka Schlamp.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF YER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Arthur W. Searles. 2—Tillie Smith. 3—Edward Craig, Daniel Boyle, and John Hughes. 4—John Graf and Jacob Lang. 5—Harry Rosenberg. 6—Giovanni Rannailli. 7—Frederick Bolgiana.

Pleadings.—1—Irving S. Hunt. 2—James Lynch. 3—Andre Haurcade. 4—Henry C. Schultheis 5—John Wendel. 6—Frank Ackley. 7—Joseph Twohey. 8—Pauline Uffer. 9—George Fox and George W. Shields. 10—Joseph Oberwalder and Frederick Horn. 11—Thomas Robinson. 12—Richard Till. 13—Jacob Rosen. 14—Max Lendrowsky. 15—Conrad M. Smyth, (seven cases.) 16—Charles Tinling. 17—Thomas Balize. 18—John Brown. 19—Martin Belmont. 20—James Stephens, (two cases.) 21—John Wagner, (two cases.) 22—Nicola Boscia. 23—Louis Congro. 24—John Welsh. 25—David Petrone. 26—Henry F. Wells, (three cases.) 27—Charles Pfister. 28—Frank C. Kramer, (two cases.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Michael De George. 2—William H. Rowlan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Jeremiah Sonders. 2—Harry Steele. 3—Joseph Rosenberg. 4—Edward A. Noblett. 5—Joseph Patterson. 6—Louis Volte. 7—Denis Raftery. 8—Nicola Panavella. 9—Edward McEvoy. 10—William Wolf. 11—Frank Jones. 12—Ida Goldberg. 13—Jesse M. Gregory. 14—John Shevlin. 15—Joseph Antonio.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Co.—D. Morgan Hildreth. Seybel vs. Wilson—Charles A. Jackson. McGaw vs. Peyser—Robert L. Wensley. Talmadge vs. Bartholomew—Edward C. Perkins.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Weeks vs. Hanneman—Louis E. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Weeks vs. Judson—Ernest Hall.

McAdam, J.—Matter of Dugan—George L. Terry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—John H. Miller vs. Woolf Electric Disinfecting Co.—John Keon.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Maurice J. Burstein vs. Rosie Moss and others—Louis Hanneman.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Mary A. Thompson vs. James Finan—Michael P. O'Connor.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Thomas Berry, Eliza H. M. Lord, Patrick Haley, Emily Altridge, Eliza Larkin, Johann Goetz, John F. Bruns, Thomas G. Little, George Schaeffer, Bridget McElroy, Mena Smith, Nancy Williamson, Adella R. Donsmore, Catharine Doyle, Christian Raike, and Joseph Schatz. The accounting in the estate of Anne E. Waters. The administrator in the estate of Emily Altridge.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 23—Will of Patrick H. Edwards.

Col. W. D. Boughton Declared Insane.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court granted a commitment yesterday of Col. William De Lancey Boughton, an insurance broker doing business at 26 Pine Street, and who resides at 459 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to the Amityville Asylum for the Insane.

Col. Boughton is a veteran of the war and was a member of the Loyal Legion. The application for his commitment was made by his wife, supported by two physicians' certificates.

AGAINST TROLLEY SPEED LAW

Brooklyn Railroad Companies and Some Employes and Citizens Protest—Say It Will Kill Busness.

The new trolley speed regulations are a source of much discomfort to the railroad companies, as they are obliged to keep down to eight and even to six miles an hour in certain districts.

There are fifteen trolley speed inspectors in Brooklyn, who will to-day begin to look out for all violations of the law. These inspectors will be paid $3 a day each, and they will be sworn in as special policemen. When they detect a motorman speeding his car at a rate greater than the law allows, they will arrest him at once.

The railroad officials claim that under the new ordinance the cars cannot be operated, even as fast as they were under the old horse-car system. President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company claims that the trolley companies cannot now compete with the elevated railroad companies.

"The new ordinance," said Mr. Lewis, "will evidently have to be modified to comply with the demand of the public, who want to travel faster than they now do."

He also said that he had many visitors who rebelled against the new order of things. These people were progressive, and protested most vigorously against the reduction of speed. Mr. Lewis said he had their names, and they had agreed to complain to Mayor Schieren.

One man, said Mr. Lewis, had said that in order to reach his place of business in time under the new ordinance he was compelled to leave his home fifteen minutes earlier every morning.

Mr. Lewis gave the following figures relative to the past, present, and future speed of cars: On the Tompkins Avenue line, under horses, one trip, 32 minutes; under electricity, before the present ordinance went into effect, 25 minutes; now it will be 33 minutes. Flushing Avenue line, horses, 56 minutes; electricity, in future, 60 minutes.

Fulton Street, horses, 54 minutes; electricity, 57; Gates Avenue to Broadway, horses, 37 minutes; electricity, 46 minutes; Broadway, horses, 48 minutes; electricity, 55 minutes.

A petition signed by the employes of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company (De Kalb and Franklin Avenue lines) protesting against the speed ordinances was presented to the Aldermen at their meeting yesterday. The petition said that the company, of which Col. John N. Partridge was the President, had voluntarily increased the wages of the men, but that the new ordinance would compel them to run a less number of trips, thus reducing their wages. Attached to the petition was this resolution:

Resolved, That De Kalb Avenue from Fulton Street to Grand Avenue, Wythe Avenue from South Eighth Street to Wallabout Street, and Franklin Avenue from Wallabout Street to Gates Avenue, shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 1 of Resolution No. 103 of the minutes of March 25, 1895, as amended by Resolution No. 49 of the minutes of April 1, 1895; provided, however, that no street surface railroad car, operated by electricity on said streets shall be run at a rate of speed to exceed eight miles an hour.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads, of which Alderman Colson is the Chairman.

INDIANS THREATEN A SERIOUS REVOLT

Removed from Their Lands, They Take the Warpath.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 29.—The first authentic information regarding the Indian and half-breed uprising on the boundary line of Southern Manitoba reached here to-night. The trouble is really in North Dakota, along the extreme northern part of the State, where for a year or more there has been trouble over lands.

Indians and half-breeds have squatted on certain lands, and now that the Government proposes to open these lands to settlement, the aborigines resist the entry of settlers. A month ago several settlers came in and erected houses. Their houses were burned. Fifteen hundred Indians and half-breeds have now gone on the warpath.

Naturally, in Manitoba there is some anxiety, for the half-breeds are in a worse condition than ever before and in an ugly mood. The Rev. Father Lacombe recently visited Ottawa to obtain Government relief for them, but did not meet with much success, which has made the half-breeds more discontented than ever. However, there has not been sufficient anxiety as yet to induce the Government to send troops from Winnipeg, and few people think it will be necessary. Troops from Fort Totten, N. D., have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance, and, it is believed, will be able to quell the uprising. Should it become necessary, however, two battalions of volunteers and a corps of regulars could be dispatched from here. As yet there has been no bloodshed.

It must not be thought, however, that the situation does not call for immediate action by the American authorities. The Canadian Government in 1885 made the mistake of treating an uprising lightly, and the result was the Riel rebellion, which cost the country $10,000,000 and many lives.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Officials of the Indian Bureau place no credence in dispatches from Winnipeg to the effect that 1,500 Mount Turtle Chippewa Indians are on the warpath. There was some minor trouble among them recently on account of the Indians cutting firewood, which they have a right to do for use. A United States Deputy Marshal endeavored to prevent it. The Indians resented this interference, and requested the aid of the Indian Bureau. Indian Agent Hall was sent to investigate the matter, but has not yet been heard from, which fact leads the officials to believe that nothing serious has occurred.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCKS

Edward S. Atwood to Have the Place—Some Workmen Reinstated.

At the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, Edward S. Atwood was appointed Dock Superintendent, an office that has been vacant for years.

Mr. Atwood was formerly President of the Maritime Association, and decided not to run again at the election last week, when Vernon C. Brown was elected.

Mr. Atwood's appointment will take effect July 1. Before assuming office he expects to make a trip to Europe.

The action of the board in discharging a number of men Thursday last was affirmed in executive session.

On motion of Commissioner Einstein, the following were reinstated: William Lowrie, laborer; William Kellighan, laborer, and James Smith, dock builder. The men had been injured in the service of the department, and the Commissioners thought they should be retained on that account. William Armstrong, doorman, was also reinstated.

The B'nai B'rith Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—William A. Gans of New-York presided at the morning session of the Constitutional Grand Lodge, B'nai B'rith. The Chairman of the Committee on Rules, E. C. Hamburger of Chicago, presented a report.

There was considerable discussion upon the subject of appointing a committee on endowment, the insurance feature of the order. The subject has taken up fully half the time at the quintennial session for years, and promises to monopolize attention at this session also.

Queens County Supervisors to Meet.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 29.—The annual meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors takes place in this city to-morrow. A permanent Chairman and a Clerk are to be chosen. The board is composed of five Republicans, one Democrat, and one independent. The struggle for the Chairmanship promises to be decidedly lively. Two Supervisors say they have three votes each, including their own. The seventh man will, it is asserted, vote for himself for Chairman.

Long Island City Pays.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 29.—Contractor John J. O'Brien to-day received from City Treasurer Knapp $9,500 of general improvement bonds for work done under contracts with the General Improvement Commission. The mandamus proceedings commenced by O'Brien to compel the City Treasurer to sign the bonds have been discontinued. It is said that the administration and Treasurer Knapp have come to some understanding.

ACCIDENT ON THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE

A Freight Having Parted, the Rear Section Crashed into the First.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 29.—An accident happened on the Poughkeepsie Bridge yesterday afternoon. The grade of the bridge varies at different points, and from the east anchor pier to the terminus on the same side, a distance of about one-third of a mile, there is a steady descent. While an east-bound freight train was passing over this section, running at a good rate of speed, a coupling broke and the cars parted. The engineer did not discover what had happened until he had gone some distance, but as soon as he learned that the train was in two parts he slowed up.

In the meantime the second section had gathered speed from the steep down grade, and was coming along with the speed of a whirlwind. It ran into the first section at a point near Gifford Avenue, where the bridge is about 100 feet high.

A platform car was thrown across the track and smashed a heavy five-foot steel guard rail into pieces for a distance of several feet. The car was balanced half over the edge and half on the bridge. The broken pieces of the guard rail fell into the yard of J. L. Cook, narrowly escaping striking several persons.

May Have "Red Nosed Mike's" Booty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 29.—Two men drove to Pine Plains, this county, Saturday night, and going to the farm of Frank Eno, near that village, dug up something which had been buried near a large boulder, and hastily disappeared. The fact that the Italian known as "Red Nosed Mike," who, several years ago, in Pennsylvania, murdered and robbed the paymaster of a large manufacturing company, and that the plunder he obtained from his victim has never been accounted for, leads to the belief that the object carried away by the men is "Red Nosed Mike's" long-hidden treasure.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Trave, for Southampton.

A.—Michael Ambach, David Ambach, Miss Etta Ambach, Miss Rena Ambach, Miss Florence Ambach, Jacob Adler. W. S. Appleton, Mrs. M. K. Appleton, A. N. Ahrens.—B.—Mrs. Bernard Bernheim, Lyon Bernheim, Frank Bernheim, Gladys Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. John Burmeister, R. H. Barmeister, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bohack, G. Blumenthal, Mrs. Dudley Buck, Miss Madeline Buck, Gustavus Beyfuss, Mrs. D. Boute, Dr. J. L. Boogher, W. Woodward Baldwin, Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, Miss Louise Baldwin.—C. W. Bramhall, Miss Georgienne Bramhall, Eduard Beckmann, Nicholas J. Brucker, Mrs. Anna A. Bruning, Miss Minnie Bruning, Mrs. Augusta Boeckelmann, Miss Julia Broggelmeyer, Mrs. H. C. Behrens, Mrs. Sarah Brede, H. Bischoff, A. Bauer.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Clayburgh, Leon Clayburgh, Miss Irma Clayburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Copland, Julius Carillo, Mrs. I. L. Cohen, Miss Lillie B. Colles.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. Luigi D'Oro, Dr. A. A. Drossel, H. B. Dick, Miss Lina Doht.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. Charles Eylers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederich, Gerhard Eiben, Miss Etta Eiben, Herman Eiben, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Eden, C. Eden, E. C. Ewen, Mrs. Edes, M. Ermas, Albert Einstein.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Friedgen.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gosling, J. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Grant, Miss Helene Goldmann, Miss Tillie Geyer, Miss Augusta Geyer, Miss J. Gronwoldt, F. Greatede, Mrs. C. Grestede, R. Graub, G. M. Gernshym.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Heilbroner, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Homer, Miss Florence E. Homer, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffmann, G. W. Haskell, Miss Halle, Mrs. M. Heulein, J. C. Horn, Miss Catharina Hartje, Miss Johanna Hartje, Miss Mathilde Harms, Julius Herrman.—I.—Mrs. Louisa Isaac, Miss Auguste Immoor.—J.—W. F. Juergens.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Kultzow, H. Kultzow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kurth, Mrs. Carl Kurth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Klemm, Mrs. Lina Kalthoff, Mrs. Emma Kahne, Miss Minna Kahne, Emil Klugherz, J. Kluefer, Miss Kranner, Miss Anna Kolsch, G. Kunst.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lipps, Mrs. C. Lipps, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lissenbeln, Miss Bertha Liessenbeln, Miss Lisette Loesch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lang, Aron Lang, Mrs. H. Loewe, Mrs. R. Liebman, Louis Lassner.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Mehl, Prof. and Mrs. Emil Mendel, Dr. and Mrs. George Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Meyer, Mrs. Mickan, Mrs. F. Meyer, Miss Mallock, Miss Lydia Millington, Irving McKesson, Mrs. William Mohr, Mrs. Francis McLeod Mathesson, Mackenzie Mathesson, Miss Sophie Marcordes, Miss Martha Mengel, Miss Kathe Mertel, Emil Muller.—N.—J. Newman, H. Newburger, W. Neuhaus, H. A. Neuhaus.—O.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. August Poehler, Miss A. Palfrey, Henry Paris, Heinrich Paulsen, R. F. Pieper.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Rueping, W. A. Rump, Mrs. S. Rosin, J. Rosin, Miss Emilie Reussner, A. Rosenthal, Mrs. Sophie C. Wyne Roberts, A. Reucke.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scheuerman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schwartz, Miss Florence Schwartz, Miss Pearl Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schweitzer, Miss W. Silverthal, Gustav Stiehl, Mrs. G. Schimmel, Miss A. Schimmel, Theodore Seydel, Miss Emma Scherring, Louis Stover, Miss C.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations for the Sixth Avenue Car Stables Property.

THE FIRM OF R. H. MACY & CO. MAY BUY

Nearly a Million Dollars Asked for It—Part of the Hotel Brunswick Site and Some Downtown Realty Sold.

Negotiations are pending for a sale of the greater portion of the Sixth Avenue Railway Company's stable property, on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, to Mr. Nathan Straus, representing R. H. Macy & Co. The easterly portion of the plot was bought by the Bar Association, which has obtained a front of 52.6 feet on Forty-third Street and 85.6 feet on Forty-fourth Street. The portion now under negotiation is 200.10 feet on Sixth Avenue by about 280 feet deep on Forty-third Street and 320 feet on Forty-fourth Street. The price is nearly $1,000,000. For more than two years the property has been in the market for sale. Possession cannot, however, be given until the change in the motive power of the Sixth Avenue Railway is accomplished, which will not be for about a year. Mr. Straus's idea, it is understood, is to keep the plot for use by his firm, in case it should be deemed advisable in the future to move the business, or a branch of it, further up town. The transaction is not, however, closed, as the terms have not yet been agreed upon. Mr. Nathan Straus is out of town, and the other parties are not willing to speak of the matter.

Mr. George R. Read, with George De Forest Barton, has purchased, for James G. Wallace, 229 Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100, forming part of the Hotel Brunswick property, for $170,000. The lot adjoins the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, which is owned by Josiah M. Fiske's estate. It is leased to the hotel company for $8,000 per year net, the lease having eight years yet to run.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold, for A. C. Bechstein, the six-story brick building 323 Pearl Street, extending through to 80 Cliff Street, adjoining Harper & Brothers' establishment, at about $100,000. The property measures 23.3 by 172 by 19.1 by 170.8.

The Woodruff estate has sold, to Sire Brothers, the northeast corner of Elm and Howard Streets, 25.6 by 112.2, with old frame buildings, at about $36,000. The property is taken in the name of a Mr. Cronin. It will fare rather badly if the Elm Street widening project is carried out, as all excepting a strip of a few feet will be taken for the improvement.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold, for Clarence True, to a Miss Terry, at about $27,000, the four-and-one-half-story limestone-front American basement dwelling 326 West Seventy-eighth Street, 15 by 102.2. He has also resold, at an advance, for Morris Mayer, to C. L. Broadbent, the four-story brownstone dwelling 44 West Eighty-ninth Street, bought by Mr. Mayer at auction last week for $32,450.

Messrs. Mills & Whitehouse have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 18 East Fifty-eighth Street, at about $50,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. Mr. Philip A. Smyth, for Bryan L. Kennelly, sold, under foreclosure, the three and basement brick dwelling 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, to the plaintiff, George R. Lansing, at $3,500.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Joseph J. Jones and another, executors, at $47,600 each, the two five-story brownstone flats 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, north side, beginning 175 feet east of Park Avenue, each 37.6 by 102.2. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to the plaintiff, Helen B. Wise, the two similar flats 350 and 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 130 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 30 by 100.5. They brought, respectively, $41,405 and $40,405.

The sales at auction to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 511 West End Avenue, west side, 82 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 18 by 90, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, executors' sales, as follows: 506 East Twelfth Street, south side, 120.6 feet east of Avenue A 25 by 103.3, four-story front and rear brick tenements; also, 740 to 742½ Eleventh Avenue, and 573 West Fifty-second Street, forming an L, 65.11 by 60.5 by 56.5 by 63 and by 81.6 by 20.3 by 78.4, three four-story brick tenements; also 331 and 333 East Seventy-fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, the first 28.4 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement, and the other 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; also 510 to 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, between Avenue A and East River, six lots, each 25 feet front by from 87.11 to 108.9 feet deep, with two-story brick office and frame sheds and coal yards; also 148 and 150 Freeman Street, adjoining, each 25 by 100, with four-story frame house on first and three-story frame house, with rear stable, on the other; also 231 East Fifty-second Street, north side, between Second and Third Avenues, 20 by 45 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling.

By John N. Golding, auction sales, as follows: 243 Central Park West, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets, 22.2 by 75 by 100, four-story stone and brick dwelling; also 335 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 21.5 by 95 by 100, four-story brownstone dwelling.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Gideon J. Tucker, referee, 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,430; on prior mortgage, $16,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Bernard J. Tinney, referee, 2,778 Third Avenue, east side, 28½ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 28.0½ by 65.11, by 25 by 53.4, three-story frame building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, referee, lot on southeast side of Mapes Avenue, 399 feet northeast of Samuel Street, 31 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,260; on prior mortgage, $2,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, legal sale, L. L. Van Allen, referee, interest of plaintiff, Bernard McKenna, in lot on West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 90.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, 213 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,520.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. A. Alexander, referee, lots at northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 100.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $25,160; on prior mortgage, $42,000.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 1,643 and 1,645 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street; 1,645 is 25 by 95, with four-story brick flat in front and one-story brick in rear; 1,643 is 25 by 95, with four-story brick flat.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, sale of 18½ lots, 116 feet front on East River, 260 feet on Houston Street and 342.3 on East Third Street, with water front and land under water and with bulkhead rights of wharfage, cranage, &c.

59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by , three-story and basement brick ing; 60 Eighth Avenue and 18 Horatio , forming southeast corner, 17 by 30.5 by 114 by irregular, two three-story brick and stone stores; 1,671 and 1,673 Third Avenue, east side, 50.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, each 25 by 62 by 90; 355 Seventh Avenue, east side, 46.8⅝ feet south of Thirtieth Street, 16.0⅜ by 75.0½ by irregular, three-story brick-front frame building, with store; 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, by Isaac Davidson of 142 East Eighth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Sarah J. Steele of 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 138 and 140 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Herman Wolfe of 1,790 Broadway, five-story brick flat; cost, $40,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, by Thomas Hagan of 306 West One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $115,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Teressa Brennan of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and King's Bridge Avenue, six three-story frame dwellings; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, by William Neckerman of 325 Fifth Avenue, four five-story brick flats; cost, $90,000.

No. 304 East Twenty-fourth Street, by Gustav Staiger of 152 Second Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $22,000.

No. 217 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Catherine Donovan of 280 Madison Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Lebanon Street, by Katherine P. Hooks of 2,036 Arthur Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,400.

Manhattan Street, east side, 390 feet south of Twelfth Avenue, by Paul C. Harrison of 624 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, two-story brick stable; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Hamilton H. Salmon of 110 Front Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, by Judith & Glenn of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streeet, eight four-story brick dwellings; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, by Robert Bick of 333 West Eighty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $17,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $45,000.

Manhattan Avenue, east side, 45 feet 5 inches north of One Hundred and Third Street, same owner, three five-story brick flats; cost, $84,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Rider Avenue, by the North River Electric Light and Power Company, alterations to two-story brick electric-light house; cost, $375.

No. 14 Franklin Street, by John P. Hauschild, alterations to four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $400.

No. 305 West Eighty-ninth Street, by Chester A. Braman, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 673 Fifth Avenue, by James T. Pyle, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $15,000.

No. 133 West Ninety-second Street, by Thomas J. McLaughlin, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 205 Henry Street, by Jacob H. Schiff, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, by Cyrus C. Marble, alterations to seven-story brick hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,068 Third Avenue, by William Astor Chanler, alterations to three-story brick office and tenement; cost, $4,000.

No. 49 Broome Street, by Josiah Adler, alterations to three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 1,749 Crane Place, by Thomas Allen, Jr., alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 347 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, three-story and basement stone, terra cotta, and brick front building, 37.2 by 33.6, with three-story brick extension, 36.6 by 20, $15,500; Jost Moller, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 320 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, three-story and basement brick building, 27 by 45.4, $14,000; Miss A. J. Moller, owner.

Fort Greene Place, east side, 35 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two-story brick storage, 41 by 100, $8,000; Armour Packing Company, owner.

Sumner Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Kosciuscko Street, three-story brick dwelling, two families, 18½ by 46, $3,500; David S. Beasley, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 29.

MOORE ST, 28; Fanny P. Clark and others, executors, &c., of Adeline Perry, to Claus Bade.....$16,000

MONROE ST, s s, between Market and Pike Sts, 20.5x92.11; Pauline Aronowitz and husband to Abraham J. Dworsky..... 10

CATHARINE ST, 86; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Benedict A. Klein 45,000

WILLLIAM ST, n w corner of Cedar St, 41x70x51.6x98; Harry Chaffee to New-York Realty Company..... 250,000

SAME PROPERTY; Matthew Wilks and wife to Harry Chaffee..... 250,000

CATHARINE ST, 86; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another..... 45,000

12TH ST, 117 East; Acosta Nichols to The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New-York..... 1

12TH ST, 119 East; same to same..... 1

12TH ST, 115 East; same to same..... 20,000

BOWERY, 277, Nathan Houston Street and 342 East Third Street, with water front and land under water and with bulkhead rights of wharfage, cranage, &c.

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One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, by Robert Bick of 333 West Eighty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $17,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $45,000.

Manhattan Avenue, east side, 45 feet 5 inches north of One Hundred and Third Street, same owner, three five-story brick flats; cost, $84,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Rider Avenue, by the North River Electric Light and Power Company, alterations to two-story brick electric-light house; cost, $375.

No. 14 Franklin Street, by John P. Hauschild, alterations to four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $400.

No. 305 West Eighty-ninth Street, by Chester A. Braman, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 673 Fifth Avenue, by James T. Pyle, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $15,000.

No. 133 West Ninety-second Street, by Thomas J. McLaughlin, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 205 Henry Street, by Jacob H. Schiff, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, by Cyrus C. Marble, alterations to seven-story brick hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,068 Third Avenue, by William Astor Chanler, alterations to three-story brick office and tenement; cost, $4,000.

No. 49 Broome Street, by Josiah Adler, alterations to three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 1,749 Crane Place, by Thomas Allen, Jr., alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 347 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, three-story and basement stone, terra cotta, and brick front building, 37.2 by 33.6, with three-story brick extension, 36.6 by 20, $15,500; Jost Moller, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 320 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, three-story and basement brick building, 27 by 45.4, $14,000; Miss A. J. Moller, owner.

Fort Greene Place, east side, 35 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two-story brick storage, 41 by 100, $8,000; Armour Packing Company, owner.

Sumner Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Kosciuscko Street, three-story brick dwelling, two families, 18½ by 46, $3,500; David S. Beasley, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 29.

MOORE ST, 28; Fanny P. Clark and others, executors, &c., of Adeline Perry, to Claus Bade.....$16,000

MONROE ST, s s, between Market and Pike Sts, 20.5x92.11; Pauline Aronowitz and husband to Abraham J. Dworsky..... 10

CATHARINE ST, 86; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Benedict A. Klein 45,000

WILLLIAM ST, n w corner of Cedar St, 41x70x51.6x98; Harry Chaffee to New-York Realty Company..... 250,000

SAME PROPERTY; Matthew Wilks and wife to Harry Chaffee..... 250,000

CATHARINE ST, 86; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another..... 45,000

12TH ST, 117 East; Acosta Nichols to The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New-York..... 1

12TH ST, 119 East; same to same..... 1

12TH ST, 115 East; same to same..... 20,000

BOWERY, 277, Nathan Houston Street and 342 East Third Street, with water front and land under water and with bulkhead rights of wharfage, cranage, &c.

59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by , three-story and basement brick ing; 60 Eighth Avenue and 18 Horatio , forming southeast corner, 17 by 30.5 by 114 by irregular, two three-story brick and stone stores; 1,671 and 1,673 Third Avenue, east side, 50.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, each 25 by 62 by 90; 355 Seventh Avenue, east side, 46.8⅝ feet south of Thirtieth Street, 16.0⅜ by 75.0½ by irregular, three-story brick-front frame building, with store; 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, by Isaac Davidson of 142 East Eighth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Sarah J. Steele of 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 138 and 140 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Herman Wolfe of 1,790 Broadway, five-story brick flat; cost, $40,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet

LENOX AV, ... Anna Andres to G. Horn..... 100

130TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Bessie S. Higgons to Gertrude M. Raymond..... 1

LENOX AV, 363; Anna Andres to Sayer J. Slawson..... 27,000

100TH ST, 159 West; Judson S. Todd to John H. Feldscher..... 10

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Jacob Skinner Realty Company. 1

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 143d St, 24.11x100; John J. Larkin to Lanman Crosby..... 27,000

WADSWORTH AV, 237; William H. Hunt and wife to Ida Haack..... 6,500

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x81.6; Simon Haberman and wife to Rosa Isaacs..... 10

148TH ST, n s, 274.7 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25.5x106.6; Nellie E. Van Tassel to George H. Huber..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 496.2 ft e of Trinity Av, 17.3x103.6; Frank R. Houghton to Robert Dulk..... 500

UNION AV, w s, 296 ft n of 152d St, 27x100; Herman Schmuck and wife to Hattie N. Phelan..... 1

HOFFMAN ST, n w s, Lot 103, map of Andrew Findlay, 50x100; Mary A. Hyde to John Kerwin, 1-3 part. 150

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 324 ft s of Jefferson St, 75x150; Charles Mettam to Mary Berman..... 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 120x100; George V. Krauss to Louisa R. Krauss..... 1

LOTS 14 and 15, map of part of Barnum estate; executrix of Henrietta M. Bick to Ida Bick, Houses..... 4,250

175TH ST, n s, 52.6 ft e of Washington Av, 87.6x100.8; George W. Kruger to William Seltz..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CRANE, Alexander B., executor of Elizabeth H. Green, to Simon Fry; e s of Avenue B, 28 ft n of 2d St, 50x74.9, 14 years.....f..... $488

SAME; n s 2d St, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 30x111.10 and other property, 14 years..... 782

ENGEL, Maria, and others to Jacob Herrmann; store, third and fourth floors, 227 East 42d St, 3 1-3 years..... 1,020

BRYDE, Harry L., to John Owens; store, &c., 2,181 3d Av, 5 years.... 2,200

GUTMAN, Emma, to Francis A. Clark; 2,162 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,200

GRADY, Edward, to Timothy McCarthy; store, &c., 349 Spring St, 5 years..... 3,720

SCHABBEHAR, August R., to Ernest Griessler; store, 354 9th Av, 5 years..... 864

CROW, Mary E., to Louis Schoemmell; store, &c., 2,795 3d Av, 3 years.....$780 and 900

WEISGERBER, Louisa, to Adam Menzer; 311 East 109th St, 3 years 480

BAUER, Louis, to Adam J. Engelhard; store, &c., s w corner of Columbus Av and 87th St, 5 years, $2,500 and 3,000

NOBLE, William, to The Mercury Publishing Company; 3 Park Row and 3 Ann St, 3 years..... 13,000

BRANNIGAN, James E., to John Orens; 2,450 8th Av, store, 5½ months.....$1,000 and 1,200

TOMPKINS, H., to Rudolph Geissler; 124 Clinton Place, 10 years, $2,200 and 2,600

CRANE, Alexander E., executor of Elizabeth H. Green, to Mary Meyer; Houston St, n w s, 251.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x77.8, 18 years..... 850

Recorded Mortgages.

BADE, Claus, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 28 Moore St, 3 years..... $7,600

BENNETT, John, and wife to John M. Mossman; e s of Hudson St, 60.11 ft s of Christopher St, 3 years..... 500

BANGS, Katharine B., to Julia Adelberg; n s of 78th St, 271 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 7,000

CHAFFEE, Harry, to Henry A. C. Taylor; n w corner of William St and Cedar St, 1 year..... 200,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to A. B. Crane, as executor; n s of 15th St, Lots 100 and 101, map of property of William Bayard, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 27,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 23,333

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 11,666

DUNN, Alfred B., to M. H. Myer, as trustee; n s of 36th St, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 17,000

DONOHUE, John, to Michael Coffey; s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 365

DAWSON, John, and wife and others to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; e s of Madison Av, 75 ft n of 71st St, 1 year..... 25,000

DULK, Robert, to Bushwick Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 134th St, 496.2 ft e of Cypress Av, installments..... 4,250

DELMOUR, Margaret, and another to J. M. Delmour; 504 West 158th St, 1 year..... 3,500

FIELD, Carrie, and others to F. J. Middlebrook; 20 Dominick St, 3 years..... 2,500

FISHER, Philip, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 2d Av, 126.7 ft s of 29th St, 1 year..... 15,000

FELDSCHER, John H., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 100th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

FORD, Thomas E., and another to Martin Vomoff; w s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft s of 167th St, 2 years..... 300

GIES, Christian, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 25th St, 153.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

GAFFNEY, Winifred, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 128 West 47th St, 3 years..... 15,000

HINCK, George, and another to A. B. Crane, executor; n s of 25th St, 74.9 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years.... 4,675

HAEUSER, Augusta, and another to Helen S. Bohlmann; w s of 1st Av, 25 ft n of 85th St, 1 year..... 2,500

HAWKES, Richard W., to William Stone; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 10,000

HOUSEN, Ida McK., to H. V. Wheeler, as executrix; Lots 14 and 15, map of Barnum estate, 3 years.... 2,125

HENTZE, Andrew A., to D. W. Moran; s s of 146th St, 100.2 ft w of Morris Av, demand..... 500

HESSEMANN, George, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 106th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 1,000

ISAACS, Rosa, to Simon Haberman; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 134th St, 4 years..... 9,000

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY to E. C. Potter; n s of 119th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 6,000

KLEIN, Benedict, and wife to L. W. Churchill and others, trustees; 86 Chatham St, 5 years..... 28,000

KIERNAN, Patrick, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n e corner of 8th Av and 43d St, 3 years..... 60,000

LEON, Fannie, to William Boggs; Lexington Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 1 year..... 3,333

LEON, Fannie, to William Boggs; e s Lexington Av, 98.2 ft s of 73d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 9,999

LUTZ, Louis, and wife to George Ehret, n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, demand..... 1,000

MOORE, Katharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 312 West 78th St, 3 years..... 13,000

MAYER, Mary, to A. B. Crane, as executor; n s of Houston St, 251.11 ft w of Avenue A, lease..... 2,000

MULLER, John, to Alice D. Weekes; n s of 30th St, 255 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

McGOWN, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 41st St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

McBRIDE, James, and wife to Moritz Ziegel; 222 East 128th St, 3 years.. 5,000

MARTIN, August L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of 106th St, 139.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

McKAY, Sarah M., and another to Julia S. Bryant, s s of 111th St, 87.6 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

OTT, John, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 1,972 3d Av, 5 years..... 18,000

PHELAN, Hattie N., to Herman Schmuck; w s of Union Av, 296 ft n of 152d St, demand..... 3,000

ROWE, Anna F., and another to Joseph H. Choate; n s of 88th St, 99 ft e of Lexington Av, installments.. 20,000

ROVEGNO, Domenico, to Gaetano Merlini; 14 Roosevelt St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,500

REYNOLDS, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Horatio St, Lot 148, map of John Ireland, 1 year..... 6,500

SCHLEICHER, Malwine, to the Equitable Life Association of the United States; 7 Pine St, 2 years... 130,000

STRAUS, Daisy, to Babette Reckendorfer; s w corner of Columbus Av and 64th St, demand..... 6,800

SAME to same; same property, demand..... 11,000

SCHAFER, Simon, and wife to Henry Turno; 219 East 127th St, 1 year... 2,000

SLAWSON, Mayer J., to Anna Andres; 363 Lenox Av, 1 year..... 4,500

THE McALISTER MANUFACTURING Company to John P. Sponable; w s of Riverview Terrace, 250 ft n of a monument in Sedgwick Av, one-half part, demand..... 3,600

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, and wife to George G. De Witt and others, trustees; n e corner of 2d Av and 25th St, 5 years..... 48,000

WAGNER, Anna, to Rudolph Einbigler; 308 West 116th St, 3 years. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GARR, George W., assignee, to A. F. Bowers..... $1

OOHN, Sigmund, to Rosa Schoefeld 700

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

Firm of
LEONARD J. CARPENTER
Gives special attention to collection of rents and general management of property.
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 3d Av.
D. Y. SWAINSON, A. H. CARPENTER, C. L. CARPENTER.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.
CHEAP RATES.
HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.
Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
My three remaining houses, 7, 13, and 15 West 87th St., must be closed out this season; will be sold at private auction, by sealed bids, on Thursday, May 2, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Terms of sale at houses or of owner.
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.

CHEAP MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.
BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.
Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.
For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY TO EXchange for country property. FRED M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING BROOKLYN real estate answered promptly. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
BLOCK OF 18⅝ LOTS,
Bounded by Third and Houston Sts., with fine Bulkhead on East River, rights of wharfage, cranage, etc.,
342 ft. 3 in. on Third Street by 116 ft on East River. 340 ft. on Houston St.
Maps and further particulars of Messrs. E. A. Crulkshank & Co., 176 Broadway, or the auctioneer, 9 Pine St. or Madison Ave. and 23d St. (4753)

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Smyth & Ryan sell at auction Tuesday, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Executors of estate of Anna C. A. Inlenburg, deceased. Valuable Tenement Investment Property and Coalyard,
506 East 12th St.
740, 742, and 742 1-2 11th Ave.
573 West 52d St.
331 and 333 East 75th St.
510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 East 76th St.
148, 150 Freeman St., Greenpoint.
TERMS LIBERAL.
ROBERT W. TODD, Esq., Att'y, 229 Broadway.
WHEELER & CORTIS, Esqs., Att'ys, 45 William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 111 Broadway.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,
At 12 o'clock P. M., at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The extra-well-built dwelling house,
No. 243 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Bet. 84th and 85th Sts.
This house is in perfect repair throughout.
Maps and particulars of auctioneer, 9 Pine St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

WE HAVE FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEWburgh and suburbs to rent from $50 to $100 per month. SHIPP & OSBORN, Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING BROOKLYN real estate answered promptly. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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To Let for Business Purposes.

202 Broadway
Near Fulton Street.
Entire main floor, two large offices, with smaller rooms up stairs if required.
H. H. ELLIOTT,
146 BROADWAY.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; building new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios, with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

NOS. 209, 211, 213 EAST 23D ST.—73 feet by one-half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor, can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent steam heat; tenants ready to occupy; terms reasonable; long lease if desired. Apply to CASS REALTY CORPORATION,

...S AT WORK

Archbishop Corrigan Not in Need of an Auxiliary Bishop.

PARALLELED BY BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S

Rumors Persistently Put in Circulation and Propped Up by the Unauthorized Use of Names of Those High in the Church.

The latest rumor that Archbishop Corrigan is to have an auxiliary Bishop to assist him in the onerous work of this archdiocese has been discussed and discounted as worthless in usually well-informed Catholic circles.

A member of the Catholic Church yesterday recalled the annoyance which the late Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn received during his lifetime from the persistent repetition of similar stories.

While Bishop Loughlin was yet active and vigorous, and amply able to give personal attention to the varied duties of his diocese, his secret enemies again and again insinuated that he had applied for an auxiliary, or that he might have an assistant in his work.

Though the Bishop himself had strong suspicions of the sources of these rumors, and the object which their authors wished to attain by putting them in circulation, he refrained from tearing off the mask which concealed their identity, but contented himself with a simple and dignified denial of the facts alleged.

When it is remembered that Bishop Loughlin died in the fullness of years without needing the assistance either of an auxiliary or a coadjutor, it will be seen at once how baseless these imputations against his usefulness were.

Archbishop Corrigan, occupying one of the most conspicuous positions in the Catholic Church in the United States, is not less subject to the detractions of enemies or malicious persons than was the late Bishop Loughlin, though, equally with him, he has afforded no just cause for their enmity.

Although the duties of he archdiocese are onerous, the present Archbishop feels himself amply equal to give them adequate attention. His familiarity with the work to be done, and with the character and capacity of those placed under him, renders the discharge of his numerous duties a comparatively light task to one of his great intellectual vigor and alertness of mind.

If Archbishop Corrigan needed a colleague he would naturally be the first to acknowledge it, either by direct utterance on some public occasion or by the mouth of some of his trusted subordinates, when a suitable occasion offered itself.

The fact that both the Archbishop and those near him have steadfastly denied all knowledge of any intention on his part to seek the services of an assistant may be taken to indicate that the source from which these rumors have sprung is one not friendly to the highest potentate of the Catholic Church in the State of New-York and New-Jersey.

The wholly unauthorized use of the names of other personages, who hold high sarcerdotal rank, to prop up this fabrication, is another sign that the rumor of the appointment of an assistant to the Archbishop has had its origin in quarters which would at once indicate if it were desirable to point them out, the utter lack of credence with which it would otherwise be received.

Finally, a personal friend of Archbishop Corrigan's, who is always well informed about any projects of his which would necessarily have to be discussed, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Archbishop has not asked for a coadjutor or an auxiliary bishop. If he requires an auxiliary he need not consult any one but the Cardinal Prefect at Rome, as the law of the Church gives him the privilege of selecting his own auxiliary if he needs one.

"An auxiliary has no right of succeeding the Bishop of the diocese. Hence, no consultation is prescribed."

This completely disposes of the fiction that the consultors and irremovable rectors are to nominate three names for the office of auxiliary bishop at their ordinary monthly meeting, which is to take place to-morrow.

Judgment Against Prince Galitzine.

Judgment for $32,894 was entered yesterday against Alexandre Galitzine by F. L. Eckerson, attorney for Henry de Gesne, on a demand note for 125,000 francs, made at Paris on Jan. 23, 1890, with interest.

At the office of Mr. Eckerson it was said that the debtor is Prince Galitzine, and that M. de Gesne is a Paris jeweler. The Prince was served with the summons in the suit on Jan. 2, at 99 Nassau Street.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Theatre Hat Problem.—The Paris Charivari makes a novel suggestion for doing away with the theatre hat nuisance. It asks: "Why not separate the audience as in a church, placing the women on one side and the men on the other side of the house?" If the women had to choose between the separation of the sexes and the adoption of a little style of hat to wear at the theatre, the presumption is that they would not hesitate to discard the hats and reclaim their escorts. Such a measure would prove more effective than all the laws that Legislatures could pass.

—Another "Trilby" for Boston.—Boston did not have half enough of "Trilby" during the short season of Mr. Palmer's company in that city, and arrangements have been made to revive the play there. Mr. Palmer has sold the right to do this to W. A. Brady for $15,000, and Mr. Brady will make his production May 13 at the Big Boston Theatre, where ample time has been reserved to give Boston as long a run of "Trilby" as she is willing to pay for. Sybil Johnstone will play Trilby, J. M. Colville Svengali, Boyd Putnam Taffy, and Miss Muldener Mme. Vinard.

—For "The Sporting Duchess."—Francis Carlyle will not accompany the Daly company to London this Summer. He and Mr. Daly have agreed to part for reasons satisfactory to themselves. Mr. Carlyle has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play a part in "The Sporting Duchess," the English melodrama to be produced at the Academy next September. Alice Fisher and her husband, William Harcourt, have also been secured for the cast of this play, the leading part of which will be interpreted by Agnes Booth Schoeffel.

—The New "Gaiety Girl" Company.—The company which is to revive "A Gaiety Girl" at Daly's next Monday is the one organized by George Edwardes to take the place of the original in London when the latter came to this city last September. It includes some of the most popular musical comedy artists of England, the leaders being Mr. Longley, Percy Marshall, W. H. Rawlins, Elena Flowerdew, Winifred Denis, Mina Martino, and Ethel Sidney. Margaret Fraser will dance the pas seul in the first act.

—Tavary to Sing in London.—Mme. Marie Tavary, whose company is to begin a season of grand opera in English at the Grand Opera House next Monday night, has accepted an offer to sing at Covent Garden, in London, this Summer. Signor Guille, tenor of the Tavary company, is to be heard during the Summer in grand opera at Madrid. The opening bill at the Grand Opera House next week will be Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

—Last Night of the Opera.—In consequence of the extreme length of the bill for the last performance of grand opera tonight, the curtain at the Metropolitan Opera House will rise at 7:45 o'clock. The programme includes Act III. of "Lohengrin," Act III. of "Falstaff," the mad scene from "Lucia," "Meistersinger," Act III., Scene 1, and "Aida," Act III. All the principal members of the Abbey & Grau company will appear in this farewell performance.

—Twenty-five Years in Harness.—A complimentary benefit is to be given to J. J. Braham at the Boston Theatre next Thursday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appearance as a musical director in that city. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" will be presented, and several numbers of Mr. Braham's new opera, "Cupid and Company," will be sung.

—Mr. Jones's New Play.—George Alexander will produce Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Triumph of the Philistines," at the St. James's Theatre in London Saturday evening, May 11. The play is another comedy to the writing of which the author was encouraged by the success achieved by "The Case of Rebellious Susan."

—A Burlesque on "Hamlet."—Grattan Donnelly has constructed a burlesque on "Hamlet," which he has named "Hamlet II.," and which is to be presented this Summer at the Herald Square Theatre. E. J. Henley is to be the Hamlet and Jacques Kruger the Polonius of the production.

AMONG GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS

The Good Government Clubs have been opposed from the very earliest to the Lexow Police bill now in the hands of the Mayor, and have placed themselves on record on every occasion as unalterably opposed to any bill which recognized the principle of bi-partisanship in the Police Board. On Jan. 23, almost immediately after the introduction of the Lexow bills in the Senate, the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs met and unanimously resolved that it condemned the policy and details of the bills, and appointed a committee of five to co-operate with other reform organizations in opposing them. This committee joined with the City Club, the Committee of Seventy, the City Vigilance League, and other bodies in calling the first Cooper Union Mass Meeting, and the Committee of Ten appointed by that meeting to draw up police bills satisfactory to the reformers included among its members George M. Cumming, President of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. This action of the council was indorsed by the several clubs in the Assembly districts as rapidly as their regular meetings occurred.

The council, at its next meeting, Feb. 15, adopted an address to New-York City Assemblymen, saying:

"We declare our unalterable hostility to the plan for a bi-partisan control of the Police Department. We condemn all legislation which shall be founded on this vicious principle, and we demand the reform of the Police Department on a purely non-partisan basis. We therefore urge you to oppose, strenuously and persistently, all proposed legislation for the reform of the Police Department, unless such legislation shall provide as follows:

"That the Bureau of Elections shall be separated from the Police Department.

"That appointments to the force shall be made subject to the civil service examinations.

"That the Chief of Police be clothed with the necessary power and authority in order that he may be held responsible for the discipline of the men and the enforcement of the laws."

As soon as the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten had been examined by the council they were cordially approved and adopted as the embodiment of the desires of the Good Government Clubs in reference to police legislation, and the council voted to co-operate with the Committee of Ten in urging their passage upon the Legislature. This was done, and the Good Government Clubs were represented by a large delegation at the hearing on the Committee of Ten bills.

The sentiments of the clubs with reference to the pending legislation were embodied in resolutions passed by Club E the first of this month:

"Resolved, That the members of Club E put it on record as their settled conviction that the interests of decent government in this city imperatively demand:

"1. Bona fide civil service reform in the appointment of policemen, with examinations conducted by others than members of the force.

"2. Exclusive power to assign, detail, transfer, suspend, and promote all members of the force to be lodged in the hands of a responsible chief.

"3. Trials of accused officers to be held by a tribunal outside the department.

"4. Separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department.

"Resolved, That this club believes a bi-partisan commission to be absurd in theory, cumbrous and inefficient in practice at its best, and thoroughly discredited as a relic of Tammany misrule, the last excuse for which would be removed by taking the Bureau of Elections out of the Police Department."

At the last meeting of the council, the Advisory Committee of that body was empowered to take whatever measures it saw fit to cause the council to be represented at the hearings before the Mayor on any police bills, and that committee will accordingly have a delegation at the Mayor's office on Wednesday to protest against the Bi-Partisan bill. The committee is made up as follows: Chairman—J. H. C. Nevius of Club B, the Vice President of the council; Members ex-officio—George M. Cumming of Club C President and Preble Tucker of Club D Secretary of the council, and Horace E. Deming of Club D, Boudinot Keith of Club E, William Dutcher of Club Q, and Julius Blumberg of Club X.

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An important committee has lately been appointed by the council, called the Committee on Good Government Club Work, which is practically what is known in political organizations as a committee on organization. Isaac H. Klein of Club C is Chairman, and the members are J. H. C. Nevius of Club B, George R. Bishop of Club E, Charles Stewart Davison of Club O, S. Carman Harriot of Club F, and James R. Burnet of Club A. This committee has initiated several lines of work for strengthening the organization in the various assembly districts, and as soon as the new apportionment of the city into Assembly districts is completed by the Board of Aldermen, will organize new clubs in each district then uncovered. At present there are clubs covering every district in the city, but there are not as many clubs as there are districts, as one club covers three districts and several other clubs cover two districts each. These clubs will all be divided during the Summer, and by the opening of the Fall campaign the system of Assembly district organization will be complete. A year ago there were only five clubs.

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The Committee on Good Government Club Work gave a dinner at the Reform Club Wednesday evening, to which the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the clubs were invited for discussion, and topics for the good of the organization were talked over and some mooted questions cleared up. Chairman Klein presided, and among those present were De Forest Grant, President of Club A, of the Twenty-first Assembly District; Henry R. Kunhardt, President, and J. H. C. Nevius, one of the Trustees, of Club B of the Twenty-third; Andrew Shiland, Jr., Vice President of Club C of the Nineteenth; R. W. G. Welling, President, and Horace E. Deming, Vice President, of Club D of the Eleventh; Charles C. Nadal and J. N. Wing, Vice Presidents of Club E of the Twelfth; L. J. Callanan, President, and Edward A. Merdian, Vice President, of Club F of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth.

Olcott Payne, President, and Dr. J. J. Concanon, Vice President, of Club H of the Fifteenth; Moses Oppenheimer, President of Club M of the Twentieth; Edwin Fatham, President of Club O of the Fourteenth; M. D. Rothschild of Club P of the Twenty-seventh; Newell Martin, President of Club Q of the Twenty-eighth; John E. Eustis, President, and Charles B. Meyer, Vice President, of Club R of the Thirtieth; Maurice J. Katz, President, and Oscar Aronson, Vice President, of Club X of the Second and Fourth; James B. Reynolds, President of Club Y of the Third and Fifth; Edward D. Page, President of the club of the Tenth Assembly District, and George J. Hecken, Vice President of the John Brooks Leavitt, George N. Cassatt, George R. Bishop, Charles Stewart Davison, and others. Speeches were made by Messrs. Rothschild, Welling, Cassatt, Page, Klein, Oppenheimer, Deming, Leavitt, Martin, and others, and the discussion was participated in by all those present.

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Good Government Club W of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District gave a public meeting Thursday night for exposition of its principles and those of the organization generally, at the Melrose Lyceum, on Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Speeches were made by Police Commissioner Andrews, J. H. C. Nevius, Vice President of the council; John Jay Chapman of Club C, James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club; George A. Black, President of Club W, and others. John E. Eustis, President of Club R of the Thirtieth, and J. N. Wing, Vice President of Club E of the Twelfth, headed large delegations of their own clubs that came up to greet Club W. The meeting was very successful, and was attended with much enthusiasm. At the close Club W received a large number of applications for membership.

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Good Government Club H of the Fifteenth has been considering a change of quarters, but, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodations for the rapidly-increasing membership, has been unsuccessful, and it voted Thursday night to retain the present clubrooms, at 359 West Thirty-second Street, for the present.

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Good Government Club R of the Thirtieth has elected Charles B. Meyer as a delegate to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, in place of Elmer A. Allen, resigned.

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Club A of the Twenty-first will have its annual meeting next Wednesday evening, May 1, at the clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

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The annual meeting of Club C of the Nineteenth will be held Wednesday evening at the clubrooms, Grand Circle, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

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The fifth in the series of public addresses given at the house of Club E of the Twelfth, 145 East Eighteenth Street, under the auspices of the Women's Association for the Improvement of the Public Schools, was delivered by Dr. Walter L. Hervey of the Teachers' College, on "The Nobility of the Teacher's Art."

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Good Government Club F of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts had a special club meeting Wednesday night at the clubhouse, 524 Hudson Street, to consider a number of proposed amendments to the constitution. The amendments were all adopted, except one providing for the formation of a ladies' auxiliary organization, which was voted down. The club passed a vote of regret at losing the services of its Secretary, John P. Faure, who resigned the position on accepting the place of Commissioner of Charities and Correction. The club voted in favor of the Good Government Clubs being represented at the national conference of civic reform bodies at Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 30, and 31, and appointed committees to protest to the Mayor against the approval of the Bi-Partisan Police bill and the Gleason Dock bill. A report was received from the Committee on Docks, recommending the establishment of rules to govern questions of precedence in the use of the public piers, in order to prevent favoritism in advancing the vessels of certain owners, as the committee believes the present practice to be. The club voted to establish a class of non-resident members, to enable members who moved out of town and retained their interest in the work to continue as members of the club, but without the right to vote, and also provided for the election of citizens of especial worth as honorary members.

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The City Club has sent out notices to all its members, inviting them to meet at Parlor P of the Astor House next Wednesday, and proceed from there to the City Hall to the hearing before the Mayor on the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION POSTPONED

But Admiral Meade with His Personal Staff and Line Officers of His Flagship Visited the Columbia.

The official inspection of the commerce destroyer Columbia by Rear Admiral Meade, which was to have taken place yesterday, did not come off on account of weather conditions.

The Admiral, accompanied by his personal staff and all the line officers of his flagship, went on board the Columbia at 9 A. M., the hour specified for the commencement of the inspection. The weather was so bad, however, that the various drills and exercises prescribed in the Admiral's order to Capt. Sumner of the Columbia were postponed until to-day, or such time as the weather will permit. Only that part of the programme which related to an inspection of the internal cleanliness of the ship was carried out. When a tour of the various compartments and storerooms had been completed, the Admiral and his staff returned to the flagship New-York.

The detail of all line officers from another vessel for duty of this sort is an innovation which Admiral Meade has been the first to adopt. Formerly, at the Admiral's inspection of any vessel attached to the squadron of the Commander in Chief, it was the custom for the Admiral to visit the ship to be inspected, accompanied only by the members of his personal staff. A change in the type of construction has made a change in the method of inspection necessary if time is a matter of any consequence. Owing to the magnificent distances, the vast number of compartments, the location of the guns and torpedo appliances, some of them cloistered in places not under the immediate supervision of the officer commanding that certain section of the ship, a thorough inspection of the vessel, such as the Navy Department requires that the Commander in Chief shall make at stated intervals, would be impossible to perform under the old system within a week's time.

New ships bring new measures, and Admiral Meade has in this case solved the difficulty by detailing for such work all the available line officers of his flagship. Twenty officers formed the party which accompanied the Admiral to the Columbia yesterday. Each had specific duties to perform, and upon their completion to make a report to the Commander in Chief. For instance, the senior division officer of the flagship was directed to exercise at quarters the corresponding division of the commerce destroyer, and report on the discipline of the gun crews. And so on throughout.

No information as to when the vessels would go to the Navy Yard could be obtained yesterday. The Admiral and his entire staff went ashore early in the afternoon, with the intention, it was said, of remaining ashore during the night.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of the wholesale tobacco firm of I. Hamburger & Co. of 174 Water Street show actual liabilities of $419,414, of which $171,547 are unsecured; contingent liabilities of $81,300, nominal assets of $632,810, and actual assets of $26,143, applicable to the payment of unsecured debts. The difference between the actual and nominal assets is due largely to depreciation in stock of leaf tobacco, especially in Sumatra of 1890, 1891, and 1892, for which there is little if any demand. A large amount of the tobacco is pledged with banks and individuals for advances. Among the secured creditors are: The Wansuk Company of Providence, R. I., $50,160; Bank of North America of Providence, $17,150; Commercial National Bank of Providence, $22,280; National Union Bank of New-York, $45,700; German Exchange Bank, $14,200; Columbia Bank, $11,155; Bank of America, $36,430; Consolidation Bank of Philadelphia, $7,135; F. Calagnino, Hempstead, $9,000; O. Rohte & Riskon, Amsterdam, Holland, $13,124; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $14,842; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $5,074.

—Judge Robinson, in the Superior Court at Bridgeport, Conn., has ordered the sale of the patents, both in this country and Europe, belonging to the Waddell Entz Electric Company. They will be sold at public auction at the County Court House in Bridgeport, May 22. The Waddell Entz Company owned a storage battery patent operated on the Second Avenue Line in New-York City. A large amount of money has been sunk in the endeavor to perfect a storage battery, and though the one produced worked well, it was too expensive to be practical. Some time ago receivers were appointed in Connecticut and New-York, but the affairs of the company were in such shape that no reorganization could be effected. Antone Kanauth represents the New-York creditors.

—John Kean has been appointed receiver for the Woolf Electric Disinfecting Company of New-York, which has an office at 66 Broad Street and a factory at Ravenswood, L. I., on the Long Island Railroad. Miller, the counsel for the company, who is a creditor for $3,855. He alleges that the company is insolvent, and that its liabilities are about $33,000, and the assets probably $5,000. Hazen L. Hoyt, formerly proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, is the President of the company, and is a creditor for $25,349.

—Frank Herwig has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Daniel W. F. McCoy, bottler of mineral waters, of 344 West Fifty-second Street, on the application of F. Foehrenbach & Co., on a claim against the late firm of Maxwell & McCoy, pickle manufacturers, of which Mr. McCoy was a partner for two years.

—Charles E. Chapin, dealer in electrical supplies at 136 Liberty Street, made an assignment yesterday to John K. Creevey, giving a preference to M. A. Glazier Chapin, his wife, the amount not being mentioned.

—Judgment for $15,402 was entered yesterday against Moses & Gutman, importers of laces at 23 Mercer Street, in favor of Heyman & Alexander of Nottingham, England, for merchandise.

—Judgment for $10,839 was entered yesterday against John W. Funk, in favor of Charles Brenneman, being a revival of a judgment obtained against him on April 6, 1875, for $4,840.

—Estes & Wooding, the oldest dry goods firm in Danville, Va., has made an assignment, naming W. W. Waddill trustee. Liabilities about $35,000; assets not given.

—An execution for $11,417 against James H. Root, coal merchant at 1 Broadway, has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of Mary F. Root on notes.

—Michael P. O'Connor has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Finan, on the application of Mary A. Thompson.

—Transcript of a judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against John C. Rogers for $5,467, in favor of John Berry.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $8,832 against Jacob L. Dodge, in favor of H. Allen.

TO CLEAR FIRE ESCAPES

Police Make House-to-House Visits and Issue Orders.

THE LAW TO BE STRICTLY ENFORCED

Theatrical Signs Must Not Project More Than Three Feet from the House Line—This Law to be Enforced Also.

While on the one hand the police were busy yesterday, under an order from Superintendent Byrnes, in making house-to-house visits to give the legal notice that obstructed fire escapes must be cleared, under penalty of arrest for misdemeanor, Inspectors of the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works were carrying out the instructions of Commissioner Brookfield to curb the encroachments by theatres in illuminated and other signs where they projected more than three feet from the house line.

Superintendent Byrnes attended the meeting at the Mayor's office last week when heads of departments discussed the menace to tenants' safety in case of fire by incumbered fire escapes, balconies, and ladders, and on Saturday he called together the commanders of precints and insisted on the enforcement of the law, which is Chapter 499 of the Consolidation act, and Section 498 of that act, amended by Chapter 275 of the Laws of 1892, as follows:

No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire escape.

It shall be the duty of every fireman and policeman who shall discover any fire escape, balcony, or ladder of any fire escape incumbered in any way, to forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his company, or precinct, and such commanding officer shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire escape or balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same is provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such incumbrance and keep the same clear. If said notice shall not be complied with by the removal forthwith of such incumbrance, and keeping said fire escape, balcony, or ladder free from incumbrance, then it shall be the duty of said commanding officer to apply to the nearest police magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the occupant or occupants of the said premises or apartments of which the fire escape forms a part, and the said parties shall be brought before the said magistrate as for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, the occupant or occupants of said premises or apartments shall be fined not more than $10 for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

These orders are in consonance with the views and wishes of the City Improvement Society, the Tenement House Commission, Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, and all citizens and officials who know the terrors of a tenement house fire when escape is impeded. Action on the order was taken yesterday in every precinct where there are tenements, with very encouraging results.

"I began," said Capt. Cortright, commander of the Eleventh Precinct, the most densely populated in the city, "this morning. I detailed the reserve duty men to warn householders to clear the fire escapes. This is a district where people only need a little guiding in doing right, and I am glad to say that when we come to make a reinspection we shall have in very few instances to apply for warrants. As soon as the verbal order was given in nearly every case immediate effort was made to obey it."

Commissioner Brookfield's Inspectors notified every theatre where violations of the law had been detected or complained of. The complaints were made by the City Improvement Society, which for a long time, has endeavored to secure action in this regard.

Mr. Brookfield is much interested in the outcome of his endeavor, and there is every probability that all who were notified will comply with the law. The notices recite that complaint has been made of obstructions of the sidewalk or street, that the same must be removed immediately, under pain of having the obstruction taken to the Corporation Yard, and in case of recurrence the obstruction will be removed without notice.

At the Imperial Music Hall George J. Kraus said that he had complied with the law in having the illuminated sign taken out within three feet of the house line. Thomas Canary of the Bijou Theatre said that anything that violated the law would be taken down or remedied.

"I am a law-abiding man," said A. M. Palmer of Palmer's Theatre, "and shall obey the law."

At the Department of Public Works it was said that encroachments on the street by signs had to be constantly watched, for otherwise the handsomest streets in the city would revert to the condition of the Bowery twenty years ago.

MONDAY AFTERNOON CLUB'S CELEBRATION

Exercises in Plainfield in Honor of Seven Years of Existence.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 29.—The Monday Afternoon Club—Plainfield's women's club—celebrated its seventh anniversary today. Literary exercises were held in the Congregational Church. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. Isaac L. Miller, President of the club.

Mrs. William Todd Helmuth of New-York, President of Sorosis, talked about that organization, and Mrs. Margaret Yardley of Orange, President of the New-Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke upon the subject, "How Federation Helps Your Club and Mine."

Miss Katharine Jones of the New-York College Settlement Association told about working girls' clubs. Miss Swayzee, who was to have spoken upon "The Democracy of Clubs," was unable to be present, and her subject was taken by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston. Miss Florence Howe Hall answered "Is There Such a Thing as Club Slang?" and papers were read by Mary Lowe Dickinson of New-York, Mrs. E. W. Coulsling, Vice President of the club; Miss Kate Thompson of New-York, and Mrs. E. E. Kenyon, founder of the Monday Afternoon Club.

The Maritime Exchange Protests.

Gov. Morton, having consented to withhold his signature to the Robertson bill, relating to Hell Gate pilots, until the Maritime Exchange could be heard in opposition, received a protest against the bill yesterday from that body.

The bill proposes to repeal the sections of the Consolidation act relating to the obligations of these pilots. In case of overcharge or disagreement, masters of steam or other vessels now have the right of appeal to a Port Warden. The Robertson bill proposes to relieve the Port Wardens of jurisdiction in this matter, and to send masters to the courts for redress. Ship owners connected with the Exchange object to a repeal of the present law, which, they say, has worked justly and well.

Question About Mr. Faure's Salary.

Controller Fitch has asked Corporation Counsel Scott as to whether the salary of Commissioner of Charities and Correction John P. Faure, for three days, in which he also retained his office as a School Trustee of the Ninth Ward, can be legally paid.

In a similar case some years ago William C. Whitney, then Corporation Counsel, decided that a School Trustee was not such an officer as came within the prohibition of the Consolidation act relative to holding two offices.

Jersey City Officials Acquitted.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.—The old Democratic Street and Water Commissioners, who have been on trial since last Monday on a charge of entering into a conspiracy to defraud the city in the matter of contracts, were to-day acquitted. Judge Lippincott charged that to convict the evidence must show more than a violation of the terms of the law in giving out contracts; it must show not only that a combination was formed, but that the Commissioners profited by it.

JERSEY CITY WATER BID ACCEPTED

Jersey City Company Gets the Contract Subject to Conditions.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.—The Street and Water Commissioners this morning reconsidered the bids of the East Jersey and Jersey City Companies, to furnish this city with a new water supply, and then voted to accept the bid of the Jersey City Company. The price to be paid is $39.75 per million gallons for a daily supply of 20,000,00 gallons; $37 for 25,000,000 gallons, $35 for 30,000,000 gallons, $32 for 35,000,000, $29 for 40,000,000, $27 for 45,000,000, and $25 for 50,000,000. Should the city desire, it may purchase the plant at the end of twenty-five years for $7,000,000. Before the contract can be awarded the Board of Finance must approve the proceedings. This board will meet on Thursday, when it is expected that the matter will be laid before the members.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Capua";) at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamship Trave; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 12:30 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Alfred Dumois, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alfred Dumois";) at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Gregory, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory";)

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are sent via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DURYEA, Postmaster.
Post-Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, May 4 M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, 10 A.M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, May 4.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 10.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 8; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
EMPRESS OF Kyo-to-Japan, April 29, May 27.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, May 16. WARRIMOO, June 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, April 30
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only..Wednesday, May 8
IROQUOIS, Jack'ville direct...Wednesday, May 8
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So., Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or